A GENERAL TREATISE OF THE *REDUCTION* OF THE EXCHANGES, MONEYS AND REAL SPECIES

Of most Places in

EUROPE,

IN

Two Exact Tables.

The First, Containing the Reduction of Moneys, according to the Par; with the Profits and Losses, according to the Rising and Falling of the Exchange.

The Second, Containing the Reduction of Moneys, according to their Intrinsick Value, from one Place to another: With an Explication of the said Tables in Alphabetical Order.

Newly Publish'd at *Amsterdam*, with the Privilege of the States of *HOLLAND* and *WEST-FRIEZELAND*; and now made *English*.

By a Well-wisher to TRADE.

Whereunto are Added

Reform'd Tables of the Exchanges of *London*, *Antwerp*, *Hamburgh*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice* and *Franckfort*, with *France*; by Mr. *John Henricy*. With farther Explications, and an INDEX to the whole.

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Printed for *S.* and *J. Sprint*, and *J. Nicholson*, in *Little-Britain*; and *R. Smith*, under the *Piazza* of the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, MDCCVII.

TWO EXACT DISPLAYS

IN

ENGLISH

OF THE

PRESENT SPECIES

AND

EXCHANGES' MONEYS

OF THE

KINGDOM

OF

ENGLAND

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INTRODUCTION.

HAving observed that Exchange, which is the Subject of the ensuing Treatise, has been but very indifferently handled, by most (if not all those) who have written on that Subject; I thought it might prove a piece of Service to our Trade in General, to make the following Translation; in which the Tables will be found Correct and Easy, the Rules for the Arithmetical Operation, more Natural and Plain, and the Subject it self handled with regard to more Trading Places than any Work of the kind yet Extant, in our, or any other Language.

As to the Work now in hand, all is so plain and distinct in it self and what seems a little harsh, so fully explain'd in its place, that little or nothing remains to be said about it: I only remember the Term Agio, *with which perhaps, Beginners may not be acquainted. It is Originally* Italian, *tho' it has long ago cross'd the Seas to us, and is now Naturaliz'd in most other Countries, but particularly made use of at* Amsterdam, *to import the difference that there is between the Value of their* Bank *and* Current *Money; the first being generally betwixt four and five* per Cent. *higher than the latter; as you will further be Instructed in the sequel of this Treatise, which being none of those that have need of recommendatory Prefaces in its favour, (its greatest Panegyrick being the Work it self) I leave it to the Perusal of every Judicious Reader; and am perswaded, that the manifest Ease and Benefit it will yield the Trading World, will Recommend it better to the Publick, than could the most refined Rhetorick of the Learnedest Pen.*

In fine, I hope the Author has suffer'd nothing by me; for I have kept close to the Original in what is Material; and have only Alter'd and Improv'd what he had adapted in particular for the Genius of the Dutch, *as far as it was necessary to render it serviceable to the* English.

One small doubt which may arise to a Beginner, yet remains to be obviated, by a Genuine Explication of what is here meant by the Par, *which is so much spoken of in this Treatise; and which is nothing else but the Equality of the Real Intrinsick Value either of the Real or Imaginary Species, which may be spoken of either with regard to the Exchange or otherwise, and not the Equality of the number of Pennies, Styvers, Solses, &c. for if they have (for Example)* 60 *Pence* English, *for* 60 French *Solses; then, very far from* Par, England *would lose* 10 per Cent. *inclusively, because the* Par *between* London *and* Paris *(or between* England *and* France*) is* 54 English *Pence, for a* French *Crown in Specie of* 60 *Solses: for supposing the* French *King rais'd the Value of the Crown within his own Dominions (as he does*

does now) to 70, 72, 75, or 80 *Solſes, or higher; the* Par *between* London *and* Paris *is no more than* 54 *Pence for the ſaid Crown in Specie. Now our Author, to ſave Merchants, Bankers, and Accomptants, the trouble of long and tedious Computations, which moſt frequently fall out in the greateſt hurry of their Buſineſs, begins (for Example) in the Table of the* London *Exchange upon* Paris, N°. 27, *as low as the Exchange can well fall; to wit, at* 38 Engliſh *Pence for* 60 *Solſes; and thence goes on to* 54, *(which is the juſt* Par) *becauſe it is not impoſſible (tho' it be not very probable) that the Exchange may riſe even above the* Par; *he Computes it the length of* 60 *Pence for* 60 *Solſes, where he ends; and at which rate, according to the* Par, *at* 54 *Pence for* 60 *Solſes,* England *ſhould loſe* 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ per Cent. *whereas at the rate the Table begins at, which is* 38 *Pence for* 60 *Solſes,* France *loſes* 42$\frac{1}{10}$ per Cent. *ſince they give* 142$\frac{1}{10}$ *at* Paris, *to receive* 100 *at* London.

And as this Money is frequenily ſpoken of in the enſuing Treatiſe, you may take Notice, That a Rixdollar which is worth 4 s. 6 d. *at* London, *is worth at*

Amſterdam	50 *Styvers.*
Antwerp	48 *Styvers.*
Augsburgh, *and all* Germany	90 *Cruitzers.*
Cadiz, Genoa, *and* Leghorn	1 $\frac{1}{20}\frac{1}{2}$ *of a piece of Eight.*
Coningsberg, *and* Dantzick	90 *Poliſh Groſſes.*
Hamburgh	48 *ſh. Lubs.*
Leipſick	24 *Groſſes.*
Paris	60 *Solſes.*
Venice	150 *Soldi.*

The kind Acceptance of this will Encourage the Tranſlating any other thing of this Nature, that may ſeem uſeful to the Traders of this Nation, by

Their Well-wiſher

and Humble Servant,

A. J.

TABLES

OF THE

REDUCTION

OF THE

EXCHANGES and MONEYS

OF THE

Principal Places in EUROPE,

According to the Courſe of Exchange, and Real Intrinſick Value, at each Place.

AMSTERDAM, AND BRESLAW.

35	42 9/10
1/8	42 4/10
1/4	41 9/10
3/8	41 4/10
1/2	40 9/10
5/8	40 4/10
3/4	39 9/10
7/8	39 4/10
36	38 9/10
1/8	38 4/10
1/4	37 9/10
3/8	37 5/10
1/2	37
5/8	36 5/10
3/4	36
7/8	35 6/10
37	35 1/10
1/8	34 7/10
1/4	34 2/10
3/8	33 8/10
1/2	33 3/10

37 5/8	32 9/10
3/4	32 5/10
7/8	32
38	31 6/10
1/8	31 3/10
1/4	30 7/10
3/8	30 3/10
1/2	29 9/10
5/8	29 5/10
3/4	29
7/8	28 6/10
39	28 2/10
1/8	27 8/10
1/4	27 4/10
3/8	27
1/2	26 6/10
5/8	26 2/10
3/4	25 8/10
7/8	25 4/10
40	25
1/8	24 6/10

40 1/4	24 2/10
3/8	23 9/10
1/2	23 5/10
5/8	23 1/10
3/4	22 7/10
7/8	22 4/10
41	22
1/8	21 6/10
1/4	21 2/10
3/8	20 9/10
1/2	20 5/10
5/8	20 1/10
3/4	19 7/10
7/8	19 4/10
42	19
1/8	18 7/10
1/4	18 3/10
3/8	18
1/2	17 6/10
5/8	17 3/10
3/4	17

Par is, 50.

AMSTERDAM, AND CADIZ,

80	64 4/10
1/2	63 4/10
81	62 4/10
1/2	61 4/10
82	60 5/10
1/2	59 5/10
83	58 5/10
1/2	57 6/10
84	56 6/10
1/2	55 7/10
85	54 8/10
1/2	53 9/10
86	53
1/2	52 1/10
87	51 2/10
1/2	50 3/10
88	49 5/10
1/2	48 6/10
89	47 8/10
1/2	47
90	46 2/10
1/2	45 4/10
91	44 6/10
1/2	43 8/10
92	43

1/2	42 2/10
93	41 5/10
1/2	40 7/10
94	40
1/2	39 2/10
95	38 5/10
1/2	37 7/10
96	37
1/2	36 3/10
97	35 6/10
1/2	35
98	34 3/10
1/2	33 6/10
99	32 9/10
1/2	32 2/10
100	31 5/10
1/2	30 9/10
101	30 3/10
1/2	29 6/10
102	28 9/10
1/2	28 3/10
103	27 7/10
1/2	27 1/10
104	26 5/10
1/2	25 9/10

105	25 3/10
1/2	24 7/10
106	24 1/10
1/2	23 5/10
107	23
1/2	22 4/10
108	21 8/10
1/2	21 3/10
109	20 7/10
1/2	20 1/10
110	19 6/10
1/2	19
111	18 5/10
1/2	18
112	17 4/10
1/2	16 9/10
113	16 4/10
1/2	15 9/10
114	15 4/10
1/2	14 9/10
115	14 4/10
1/2	13 9/10
116	13 4/10
1/2	12 9/10
117	12 4/10

1/2	11 9/10
118	11 5/10
1/2	11
119	10 5/10
1/2	10 1/10
120	9 6/10
1/2	9 1/10
121	8 7/10
1/2	8 2/10
122	7 8/10
1/2	7 4/10
123	6 9/10
1/2	6 5/10
124	6 1/10
1/2	5 6/10
125	5 2/10
1/2	4 8/10
126	4 4/10
1/2	4
127	3 6/10
1/2	3 1/10
128	2 7/10
129	1 9/10
130	1 2/10
131	4/10

Par is, 131 11/13.

AMSTERDAM, AND DANTZICK.

230	6 4/10	1/2	12 2/10	255	18	1/2	23 8/10
1/2	6 7/10	243	12 5/10	1/2	18 2/10	268	24
231	6 9/10	1/2	12 7/10	256	18 5/10	1/2	24 3/10
1/2	7 1/10	244	12 9/10	1/2	18 7/10	269	24 5/10
232	7 4/10	1/2	13 2/10	257	18 9/10	1/2	24 7/10
1/2	7 6/10	245	13 4/10	1/2	19 1/10	270	25
233	7 9/10	1/2	13 6/10	258	19 4/10	1/2	25 2/10
1/2	8 1/10	246	13 9/10	1/2	19 6/10	271	25 5/10
234	8 3/10	1/2	14 1/10	259	19 9/10	1/2	25 7/10
1/2	8 5/10	247	14 3/10	1/2	20 1/10	272	25 9/10
235	8 7/10	1/2	14 5/10	260	20 3/10	1/2	26 1/10
1/2	9	248	14 8/10	1/2	20 6/10	273	26 4/10
236	9 2/10	1/2	15	261	20 8/10	1/2	26 6/10
1/2	9 4/10	249	15 2/10	1/2	21	274	26 8/10
237	9 7/10	1/2	15 5/10	262	21 2/10	1/2	27
1/2	9 9/10	250	15 7/10	1/2	21 5/10	275	27 3/10
238	10 1/10	1/2	15 9/10	263	21 7/10	1/2	27 5/10
1/2	10 4/10	251	16 2/10	1/2	21 9/10	276	27 8/10
239	10 6/10	1/2	16 4/10	264	22 2/10	1/2	28
1/2	10 9/10	252	16 6/10	1/2	22 4/10	277	28 2/10
240	11 1/10	1/2	16 8/10	265	22 6/10	1/2	28 4/10
1/2	11 3/10	253	17 1/10	1/2	22 9/10	278	28 7/10
241	11 6/10	1/2	17 3/10	266	23 1/10	1/2	28 9/10
1/2	11 8/10	254	17 5/10	1/2	23 3/10	279	29 1/10
242	12	1/2	17 8/10	267	23 6/10	280	29 6/10

Par is, 216.

AMSTERDAM, AND FRANKFORT.

80	10	5/8	6 6/10	1/4	3 3/10		
1/8	9 8/10	3/8	6 4/10	3/8	3 1/10		
1/4	9 7/10	7/8	6 3/10	1/2	3		
3/8	9 5/10	83	6 1/10	5/8	2 8/10		
1/2	9 3/10	1/8	5 9/10	3/4	2 7/10		
5/8	9 2/10	1/4	5 8/10	7/8	2 5/10		
3/4	9	3/8	5 6/10	86	2 4/10		
7/8	8 9/10	1/2	5 5/10	1/8	2 2/10		
81	8 7/10	5/8	5 3/10	1/4	2 1/10		
1/8	8 5/10	3/4	5 1/10	3/8	1 9/10		
1/4	8 4/10	7/8	5	1/2	1 8/10		
3/8	8 2/10	84	4 8/10	5/8	1 6/10		
1/2	8	1/8	4 6/10	3/4	1 5/10		
5/8	7 9/10	1/4	4 5/10	7/8	1 3/10		
3/4	7 7/10	3/8	4 3/10	87	1 2/10		
7/8	7 6/10	1/2	4 2/10	1/8	1		
82	7 4/10	5/8	4	1/4	9/10		
1/8	7 2/10	3/4	3 9/10	3/8	7/10		
1/4	7 1/10	7/8	3 7/10	1/2	6/10		
3/8	6 9/10	85	3 6/10	5/8	4/10		
1/2	6 7/10	1/8	3 4/10	3/4	3/10		

Par is, 88 2/8 8/9.

AMSTERDAM, AND HAMBURGH.

31	7 5/10	5/16	3 2/10	9/16	7/10
1/16	7 3/10	3/8	3	5/8	9/10
1/8	7 1/10	7/16	2 8/10	11/16	1 1/10
3/16	6 9/10	1/2	2 6/10	3/4	1 2/10
1/4	6 7/10	9/16	2 4/10	13/16	1 4/10
5/16	6 5/10	5/8	2 2/10	7/8	1 6/10
3/8	6 3/10	11/16	2	15/16	1 8/10
7/16	6 1/10	3/4	1 8/10	34	2
1/2	5 8/10	13/16	1 6/10	1/16	2 2/10
9/16	5 6/10	7/8	1 4/10	1/8	2 4/10
5/8	5 4/10	15/16	1 2/10	3/16	2 6/10
11/16	5 2/10	33	1	1/4	2 8/10
3/4	5	1/16	8/10	5/16	2 9/10
13/16	4 8/10	1/8	6/10	3/8	3 1/10
7/8	4 6/10	3/16	4/10	7/16	3 3/10
15/16	4 4/10	1/4	2/10	1/2	3 5/10
32	4 2/10	5/16		9/16	3 7/10
1/16	4	33 1/3	Par.	5/8	3 9/10
1/8	3 8/10	3/8	1/10	11/16	4 1/10
3/16	3 6/10	7/16	3/10	3/4	4 3/10
1/4	3 4/10	1/2	5/10	13/16	4 5/10

Par is 33 1/3.

AMSTERDAM, AND LEGHORN.

90	6	95 1/4	3/10	100 1/4	5
1/4	5 7/10	95 2/5 7/7	Par.	1/2	5 3/10
1/2	5 4/10	95 1/2	2/10	3/4	5 5/10
3/4	5 2/10	3/4	4/10	101	5 8/10
91	4 9/10	96	6/10	1/4	6 1/10
1/4	4 6/10	1/4	8/10	1/2	6 3/10
1/2	4 3/10	1/2	1 1/10	3/4	6 6/10
3/4	4	3/4	1 3/10	102	6 9/10
92	3 7/10	97	1 6/10	1/4	7 1/10
1/4	3 4/10	1/4	1 8/10	1/2	7 4/10
1/2	3 1/10	1/2	1 9/10	3/4	7 6/10
3/4	2 9/10	3/4	2 1/10	103	7 9/10
93	2 6/10	98	2 4/10	1/4	8 2/10
1/4	2 3/10	1/4	2 7/10	1/2	8 4/10
1/2	2	1/2	2 9/10	3/4	8 7/10
3/4	1 8/10	3/4	3 2/10	104	9
94	1 6/10	99	3 4/10		
1/4	1 4/10	1/4	3 7/10		
1/2	1	1/2	4		
3/4	7/10	3/4	4 2/10		
95	5/10	100	4 5/10		
			4 8/10		

Par is, 95 2/5 7/7.

AMSTERDAM, AND LEIPSICK.

40	25
1/8	24 6/10
1/4	24 2/10
3/8	23 9/10
1/2	23 5/10
5/8	23 1/10
3/4	22 7/10
7/8	22 4/10
41	22
1/8	21 6/10
1/4	21 2/10
3/8	20 9/10
1/2	20 5/10
5/8	20 1/10
3/4	19 7/10
7/8	19 4/10
42	19
1/8	18 7/10
1/4	18 3/10
3/8	18
1/2	17 6/10

5/8	17 3/10
3/4	17
7/8	16 6/10
43	16 3/10
1/8	16
1/4	15 6/10
3/8	15 3/10
1/2	14 9/10
5/8	14 6/10
3/4	14 3/10
7/8	13 9/10
44	13 6/10
1/8	13 3/10
1/4	13
3/8	12 7/10
1/2	12 3/10
5/8	12
3/4	11 7/10
7/8	11 4/10
45	11 1/10
1/8	10 8/10

1/4	10 5/10
3/8	10 2/10
1/2	9 9/10
5/8	9 6/10
3/4	9 3/10
7/8	9
46	8 7/10
1/8	8 4/10
1/4	8 1/10
3/8	7 8/10
1/2	7 5/10
5/8	7 3/10
3/4	7
7/8	6 7/10
47	6 4/10
1/8	6 1/10
1/4	5 8/10
3/8	5 6/10
1/2	5 3/10
5/8	5
3/4	4 7/10

Par is, 50.

AMSTERDAM, AND LISBON.

40	59
1/4	58
1/2	57 1/10
3/4	56 1/10
41	55 2/10
1/4	54 3/10
1/2	53 3/10
3/4	52 4/10
42	51 5/10
1/4	50 6/10
1/2	49 7/10
3/4	48 9/10
43	48
1/4	47 1/10
1/2	46 3/10
3/4	45 4/10
44	44 6/10
1/4	43 8/10
1/2	43
3/4	42 2/10
45	41 4/10
1/4	40 6/10
1/2	39 8/10
3/4	39 1/10
46	38 3/10

46 1/4	37 6/10
1/2	36 8/10
3/4	36 1/10
47	35 4/10
1/4	34 7/10
1/2	34
3/4	33 3/10
48	32 6/10
1/4	31 9/10
1/2	31 2/10
3/4	30 5/10
49	29 8/10
1/4	29 1/10
1/2	28 5/10
3/4	27 9/10
50	27 3/10
1/4	26 7/10
1/2	26
3/4	25 4/10
51	24 8/10
1/4	24 2/10
1/2	23 6/10
3/4	23
52	22 4/10
1/4	21 8/10

52 1/2	21 2/10
3/4	20 6/10
53	20
1/4	19 4/10
1/2	18 9/10
3/4	18 3/10
54	17 8/10
1/4	17 3/10
1/2	16 7/10
3/4	16 2/10
55	15 7/10
1/4	15 2/10
1/2	14 6/10
3/4	14 1/10
56	13 6/10
1/4	13 1/10
1/2	12 6/10
3/4	12 1/10
57	11 6/10
1/4	11 1/10
1/2	10 6/10
3/4	10 2/10
58	9 7/10
1/4	9 2/10
1/2	8 7/10

58 3/4	8 3/10
59	7 8/10
1/4	7 3/10
1/2	6 9/10
3/4	6 4/10
60	6
1/4	5 6/10
1/2	5 1/10
3/4	4 7/10
61	4 3/10
1/4	3 9/10
1/2	3 4/10
3/4	3
62	2 6/10
1/4	2 2/10
1/3	1 8/10
3/4	1 4/10
63	1
1/4	6/10
1/2	2/10
63 1 7/10	Par

Par is, 63 1 7/10.

AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

28	32 3/10
29	27 7/10
30	23 5/10
1	23 2/10
2	22 8/10
3	22 5/10
4	22 2/10
5	21 8/10
6	21 5/10
7	21 2/10
8	20 8/10
9	20 5/10
10	20 2/10
11	19 8/10
31	19 5/10
1	19 2/10
2	18 9/10
3	18 6/10
4	18 2/10
5	17 9/10
6	17 6/10
7	17 3/10
8	17
9	16 7/10
10	16 3/10

11	16
32	15 7/10
1	15 4/10
2	15 1/10
3	14 8/10
4	14 5/10
5	14 2/10
6	13 9/10
7	13 7/10
8	13 4/10
9	13 1/10
10	12 8/10
11	12 5/10
33	12 2/10
1	11 9/10
2	11 6/10
3	11 4/10
4	11 1/10
5	10 8/10
6	10 5/10
7	10 3/10
8	10
9	9 7/10
10	9 4/10
11	9 2/10

34	8 9/10
1	8 6/10
2	8 4/10
3	8 1/10
4	7 9/10
5	7 6/10
6	7 3/10
7	7 1/10
8	6 9/10
9	6 6/10
10	6 3/10
11	6 1/10
35	5 8/10
1	5 6/10
2	5 3/10
3	5 1/10
4	4 8/10
5	4 6/10
6	4 3/10
7	4 1/10
8	3 9/10
9	3 6/10
10	3 4/10
11	3 1/10
36	2 9/10

36 1	2 7/10
2	2 4/10
3	2 2/10
4	2
5	1 7/10
6	1 5/10
7	1 3/10
8	1
9	8/10
10	6/10
11	3/10
37	1/10
37 1/27	Par.
37 1	1/10
2	3/10
3	6/10
4	8/10
5	1
6	1 2/10
7	1 5/10
8	1 7/10
9	1 9/10
10	2 1/10
11	2 4/10
38	2 6/10

Par is, 37 1/27.

AMSTERDAM, AND PARIS,

70	42 9/10
71	40 8/10
72	38 9/10
73	37
74	35 1/10
75	33 3/10
76	31 6/10
77	29 9/10
78	28 2/10
79	26 5/10
80	25
1/4	24 6/10
1/2	24 3/10
3/4	23 9/10
81	23 5/10
1/4	23 1/10
1/2	22 8/10
3/4	22 4/10
82	22
1/4	21 6/10
1/2	21 3/10
3/4	20 9/10
83	20 5/10
1/4	20 1/10
1/2	19 8/10

83 3/4	19 4/10
84	19
1/4	18 7/10
1/2	18 3/10
3/4	18
85	17 6/10
1/4	17 3/10
1/2	17
3/4	16 6/10
86	16 3/10
1/4	16
1/2	15 6/10
3/4	15 3/10
87	14 9/10
1/8	14 7/10
1/4	14 6/10
3/8	14 4/10
1/2	14 2/10
5/8	14 1/10
3/4	13 9/10
7/8	13 8/10
88	13 6/10
1/8	13 4/10
1/4	13 3/10
3/8	13 1/10

88 1/2	12 9/10
5/8	12 8/10
3/4	12 6/10
7/8	12 5/10
89	12 3/10
1/8	12 1/10
1/4	12
3/8	11 8/10
1/2	11 7/10
5/8	11 5/10
3/4	11 4/10
7/8	11 2/10
90	11 1/10
1/8	10 9/10
1/4	10 8/10
3/8	10 6/10
1/2	10 4/10
5/8	10 3/10
3/4	10 1/10
7/8	10
91	9 8/10
1/8	9 6/10
1/4	9 5/10
3/8	9 3/10
1/2	9 2/10

91 5/8	9
3/4	8 9/10
7/8	8 7/10
92	8 6/10
1/8	8 5/10
1/4	8 3/10
3/8	8 2/10
1/2	8 1/10
5/8	7 9/10
3/4	7 8/10
7/8	7 6/10
93	7 5/10
1/8	7 3/10
1/4	7 2/10
3/8	7
1/2	6 9/10
5/8	6 7/10
3/4	6 6/10
7/8	6 4/10
94	6 3/10
95	5 3/10
96	4 1/10
97	3
98	2
99	1

Par is, 100.

AMSTERDAM, AND VENICE.

91	9		5/8	5 9/10	1/4	3
1/8	8 8/10		3/4	5 8/10	3/8	2 9/10
1/4	8 7/10		7/8	5 6/10	1/2	2 7/10
3/8	8 5/10	94		5 5/10	5/8	2 6/10
1/2	8 4/10		1/8	5 4/10	3/4	2 5/10
5/8	8 2/10		1/4	5 2/10	7/8	2 4/10
3/4	8 1/10		3/8	5 1/10	97	2 2/10
7/8	7 9/10		1/2	4 9/10	1/8	2 1/10
92	7 8/10		5/8	4 8/10	1/4	2
1/8	7 6/10		3/4	4 7/10	3/8	1 8/10
1/4	7 5/10		7/8	4 5/10	1/2	1 7/10
3/8	7 3/10	95		4 4/10	5/8	1 6/10
1/2	7 2/10		1/8	4 3/10	3/4	1 4/10
5/8	7		1/4	4 1/10	7/8	1 3/10
3/4	6 9/10		3/8	4	98	1 2/10
7/8	6 7/10		1/2	3 8/10	1/8	1 1/10
93	6 6/10		5/8	3 7/10	1/4	9/10
1/8	6 5/10		3/4	3 6/10	3/8	8/10
1/4	6 3/10		7/8	3 4/10	1/2	7/10
3/8	6 2/10	96		3 3/10	5/8	6/10
1/2	6		1/8	3 2/10	3/4	4/10

Par is, 99 1/5.

ANTWERP, AND FRANKFORT.

75	12 7/10		1/2	2 5/10		1/2	1 1/10		5/8	4 8/10
76	11 2/10		5/8	2 3/10		5/8	1 3/10		3/4	5
77	9 8/10		3/4	2 2/10		3/4	1 4/10		7/8	5 1/10
78	8 4/10		7/8	2		7/8	1 6/10	89		5 3/10
79	7	83		1 9/10	86		1 7/10		1/8	5 4/10
80	5 7/10		1/8	1 7/10		1/8	1 9/10		1/4	5 6/10
	1/8		1/4	1 6/10		1/4	2		3/8	5 7/10
	1/4		3/8	1 4/10		3/8	2 2/10		1/2	5 8/10
	3/8		1/2	1 3/10		1/2	2 3/10		5/8	6
	1/2		5/8	1 1/10		5/8	2 4/10		3/4	6 1/10
	5/8		3/4	1		3/4	2 6/10		7/8	6 3/10
	3/4		7/8	8/10		7/8	2 7/10	90		6 4/10
	7/8	84		7/10	87		2 9/10		1/8	6 5/10
81	4 4/10		1/8	6/10		1/8	3		1/4	6 7/10
	1/8		1/4	5/10		1/4	3 2/10		3/8	6 8/10
	1/4		3/8	4/10		3/8	3 3/10		1/2	7
	3/8		1/2	3/10		1/2	3 5/10		5/8	7 1/10
	1/2		5/8	2/10		5/8	3 6/10		3/4	7 3/10
	5/8		3/4	1/10		3/4	3 8/10		7/8	7 4/10
	3/4		7/8			7/8	3 9/10	91		7 6/10
	7/8	85		9/10	88		4 1/10		1/8	7 7/10
82	3 1/10		1/8	8/10		1/8	4 2/10		1/4	7 9/10
	1/8		1/4	7/10		1/4	4 4/10		3/8	8
	1/4		3/8	6/10		3/8	4 5/10		1/2	8 2/10
	3/8		1/2	5/10		1/2	4 7/10		5/8	8 3/10

Par is, 84 6/12 8/8.

ANTWERP, AND LYONS.

75	28		16 4/10	5/8	12 1/10	3/4	8 2/10
76	26 3/10	1/2	16 2/10	3/4	11 9/10	7/8	8
77	24 7/10	5/8	16	7/8	11 8/10	89	7 9/10
78	23 1/10	3/4	15 9/10	86	11 6/10	1/8	7 7/10
79	21 5/10	7/8	15 7/10	1/8	11 4/10	1/4	7 6/10
80	20	83	15 5/10	1/4	11 3/10	3/8	7 4/10
1/8	19 8/10	1/8	15 3/10	3/8	11 1/10	1/2	7 3/10
1/4	19 6/10	1/4	15 2/10	1/2	10 9/10	5/8	7 1/10
3/8	19 4/10	3/8	15	5/8	10 8/10	3/4	7
1/2	19 2/10	1/2	14 8/10	3/4	10 6/10	7/8	6 8/10
5/8	19 1/10	5/8	14 6/10	7/8	10 5/10	90	6 7/10
3/4	18 9/10	3/4	14 5/10	87	10 3/10	1/8	6 5/10
7/8	18 7/10	7/8	14 3/10	1/8	10 1/10	1/4	6 4/10
81	18 5/10	84	14 1/10	1/4	10	3/8	6 2/10
1/8	18 3/10	1/8	13 9/10	3/8	9 8/10	1/2	6 1/10
1/4	18 1/10	1/4	13 8/10	1/2	9 7/10	5/8	6
3/8	18	3/8	13 6/10	5/8	9 5/10	3/4	5 8/10
1/2	17 8/10	1/2	13 4/10	3/4	9 4/10	7/8	5 6/10
5/8	17 6/10	5/8	13 2/10	7/8	9 2/10	91	5 5/10
3/4	17 4/10	3/4	13 1/10	88	9 1/10	92	4 3/10
7/8	17 3/10	7/8	12 9/10	1/8	8 9/10	93	3 2/10
82	17 1/10	85	12 7/10	1/4	8 8/10	94	2 1/10
1/8	16 9/10	1/8	12 6/10	3/8	8 6/10	95	1
1/4	16 7/10	1/4	12 4/10	1/2	8 5/10	96	Par.
3/8	16 6/10	3/8	12 2/10	5/8	8 3/10		
		1/2	12				

Par is 96.

AUGSBURGH, AND VENICE.

130	14 5/10	7/8	4 9/10	145	2 6/10	148 1/8	4/10
131	13 6/10	142	4 8/10	1/8	2 5/10	1/4	3/10
132	12 7/10	1/8	4 7/10	1/4	2 4/10	3/8	2/10
133	11 9/10	1/4	4 6/10	3/8	2 3/10	1/2	2/10
134	11	3/8	4 5/10	1/2	2 3/10	5/8	1/10
135	10 2/10	1/2	4 4/10	5/8	2 2/10	3/4	
136	9 4/10	5/8	4 4/10	3/4	2 1/10	148 4/5	Par
137	8 6/10	3/4	4 3/10	7/8	2	7/8	
138	7 8/10	7/8	4 2/10	146	1 9/10	149	1/10
139	7 1/10	143	4 1/10	1/8	1 8/10	1/8	2/10
140	6 3/10	1/8	4	1/4	1 7/10	1/4	3/10
1/8	6 2/10	1/4	3 9/10	3/8	1 6/10	3/8	4/10
1/4	6 1/10	3/8	3 8/10	1/2	1 6/10	1/2	5/10
3/8	6	1/2	3 7/10	5/8	1 5/10	5/8	5/10
1/2	5 9/10	5/8	3 6/10	3/4	1 4/10	3/4	6/10
5/8	5 8/10	3/4	3 5/10	7/8	1 3/10	7/8	7/10
3/4	5 7/10	7/8	3 4/10	147	1 2/10	150	8/10
7/8	5 6/10	144	3 3/10	1/8	1 1/10	1/2	1 1/10
141	5 5/10	1/8	3 2/10	1/4	1	151	1 5/10
1/8	5 4/10	1/4	3 1/10	3/8	9/10	1/2	1 8/10
1/4	5 3/10	3/8	3	1/2	9/10	152	2 2/10
3/8	5 2/10	1/2	3	5/8	8/10	153	2 8/10
1/2	5 1/10	5/8	2 9/10	3/4	7/10	154	3 5/10
5/8	5	3/4	2 8/10	7/8	6/10	155	4 2/10
3/4	5	7/8	2 7/10	148	5/10	156	4 8/10

Par is, 148 4/5.

BREMEN, AND LONDON.

470	5 7/10
471	5 9/10
472	6 2/10
473	6 4/10
474	6 6/10
475	6 8/10
476	7 1/10
477	7 3/10
478	7 5/10
479	7 8/10
480	8
481	8 2/10
482	8 4/10
483	8 7/10
484	8 9/10
485	9 1/10
486	9 3/10
487	9 5/10
488	9 8/10
489	10
490	10 2/10
491	10 4/10
492	10 7/10
493	10 9/10
494	11 1/10
495	11 3/10
496	11 6/10
497	11 8/10
498	12
499	12 2/10
500	12 5/10
501	12 7/10
502	12 9/10
503	13 2/10
504	13 4/10
505	13 6/10
506	13 8/10
507	14
508	14 3/10
509	14 5/10
510	14 7/10
511	14 9/10
512	15 2/10
513	15 4/10
514	15 6/10
515	15 8/10
516	16 1/10
517	16 3/10
518	16 5/10
519	16 8/10
520	17
521	17 2/10
522	17 5/10
523	17 7/10
524	17 9/10
525	18 1/10
526	18 3/10
527	18 5/10
528	18 8/10
529	19
530	19 2/10

Par is, 444 4/5.

FRANKFORT, AND LYONS.

50	47 6/10	3/8	4 8/10	1/2	5/10	5/8	3 8/10
55	34 2/10	1/2	4 6/10	5/8	3/10	3/4	4
60	23	5/8	4 4/10	3/4	1/10	7/8	4 1/10
65	13 5/10	3/4	4 2/10	73 4/5	Par.	77	4 3/10
66	11 8/10	7/8	4 1/10	74	3/10	1/8	4 5/10
67	10 1/10	71	3 9/10	1/8	4/10	1/4	4 6/10
68	8 5/10	1/8	3 7/10	1/4	6/10	3/8	4 8/10
2/8	8 3/10	1/4	3 5/10	3/8	8/10	1/2	5
1/4	8 1/10	3/8	3 4/10	1/2	9/10	5/8	5 2/10
3/8	7 9/10	1/2	3 2/10	5/8	1 1/10	3/4	5 3/10
1/2	7 7/10	5/8	3	3/4	1 3/10	7/8	5 5/10
5/8	7 6/10	3/4	2 8/10	7/8	1 5/10	78	5 7/10
3/4	7 4/10	7/8	2 7/10	75	1 6/10	1/8	5 9/10
7/8	7 2/10	72	2 5/10	1/8	1 7/10	1/4	6
69	7	1/8	2 3/10	1/4	1 9/10	3/8	6 2/10
1/8	6 8/10	1/4	2 1/10	3/8	2 1/10	1/2	6 3/10
1/4	6 6/10	3/8	2	1/2	2 3/10	5/8	6 5/10
3/8	6 4/10	1/2	1 8/10	5/8	2 5/10	3/4	6 7/10
1/2	6 2/10	5/8	1 6/10	3/4	2 6/10	7/8	6 8/10
5/8	6	3/4	1 4/10	7/8	2 8/10	79	7
3/4	5 8/10	7/8	1 2/10	76	3	80	8 4/10
7/8	5 6/10	73	1/10	1/8	3 2/10	81	9 8/10
70	5 4/10	1/8	9/10	1/4	3 3/10	82	11 1/10
1/8	5 2/10	1/4	8/10	3/8	3 5/10	83	12 5/10
1/4	5	3/8	6/10	1/2	3 6/10	84	13 8/10

Par is, 73 4/5.

HAMBURGH, AND ANTWERP.

25	28
26	23 1/10
27	18 5/10
28	14 3/10
29	10 3/10
30	6 7/10
1/8	6 3/10
1/4	5 8/10
3/8	5 4/10
1/2	4 9/10
5/8	4 5/10
3/4	4 1/10
7/8	3 6/10
31	3 2/10
1/8	2 8/10
1/4	2 4/10
3/8	2
1/2	1 6/10
5/8	1 2/10
3/4	8/10
7/8	4/10

32	Par.
1/8	4/10
1/4	8/10
3/8	1 2/10
1/2	1 5/10
5/8	1 9/10
3/4	2 3/10
7/8	2 7/10
33	3 1/10
1/8	3 5/10
1/4	3 9/10
3/8	4 3/10
1/2	4 6/10
5/8	5
3/4	5 4/10
7/8	5 8/10
34	6 2/10
1/8	6 6/10
1/4	7
3/8	7 4/10
1/2	7 8/10

5/8	8 2/10
3/4	8 6/10
7/8	9
35	9 4/10
1/8	9 8/10
1/4	10 2/10
3/8	10 6/10
1/2	10 9/10
5/8	11 3/10
3/4	11 7/10
7/8	12 1/10
36	12 5/10
1/8	12 9/10
1/4	13 3/10
3/8	13 7/10
1/2	14
5/8	14 4/10
3/4	14 8/10
7/8	15 2/10
37	15 6/10
38	18 7/10

Par is, 32.

HAMBURGH, AND CADIZ.

30	57 9/10
35	48 6/10
90	40 4/10
1/2	39 6/10
91	38 8/10
1/2	38 1/10
92	37 3/10
1/2	36 6/10
93	35 8/10
1/2	35 1/10
94	34 4/10
1/2	33 7/10
95	33
1/2	32 3/10
96	31 6/10
1/2	30 9/10
97	30 3/10
1/2	29 6/10
98	28 9/10
1/2	28 1/10
99	27 6/10

100	26 3/10
1/2	25 7/10
101	25 1/10
1/2	24 4/10
102	23 8/10
1/2	23 2/10
103	22 6/10
1/2	22
104	21 5/10
1/2	20 9/10
105	20 2/10
1/2	19 7/10
106	19 2/10
1/2	18 6/10
107	18 1/10
1/2	17 5/10
108	17
1/2	16 4/10
109	15 9/10
1/2	15 3/10
110	14 8/10

110 1/2	14 3/10
111	13 8/10
1/2	13 1/10
112	12 5/10
1/2	12 3/10
113	11 8/10
1/2	11 3/10
114	10 8/10
1/2	10 3/10
115	9 8/10
1/2	9 3/10
116	8 8/10
1/2	8 4/10
117	8
1/2	7 5/10
118	7
1/2	6 5/10
119	6 1/10
1/2	5 7/10
120	5 3/10
125	1

Par is, 126 6/13.

HAMBURGH, AND FRANKFORT.

48	2 5/10		5/8	2 9/10		1/4	8 2/10
	2 2/10		3/4	3 1/10		3/8	8 4/10
1/4	2		7/8	3 4/10		1/2	8 7/10
3/8	1 7/10		51	3 7/10		5/8	8 9/10
1/2	1 4/10		1/8	3 9/10		3/4	9 2/10
5/8	1 2/10		1/4	4 2/10		7/8	9 5/10
3/4	9/10		3/8	4 4/10	54		9 7/10
7/8	7/10		1/2	4 7/10	1/8		9 9/10
49	4/10		5/8	4 9/10	1/4		10 2/10
1/8	2/10		3/4	5 2/10	3/8		10 4/10
49 1/5	Par.		7/8	5 4/10	1/2		10 7/10
3/8	4/10		52	5 7/10	5/8		10 9/10
1/2	6/10		1/8	5 9/10	3/4		11 2/10
5/8	9/10		1/4	6 2/10	7/8		11 4/10
3/4	1 1/10		3/8	6 4/10	55		11 7/10
7/8	1 4/10		1/2	6 7/10	56		13 8/10
50	1 6/10		5/8	6 9/10	57		15 8/10
1/8	1 9/10		3/4	7 2/10	58		17 8/10
1/4	2 1/10		7/8	7 4/10	59		19 8/10
3/8	2 4/10		53	7 7/10	60		21 9/10
1/2	2 6/10		1/8	7 9/10	61		24

Par is, 49 1/5.

HAMBURGH, AND LYONS.

30	60		7/8	23 5/10	42	14 3/10	
35	37 1/10		39	23 1/10	1/8	14	
36	33 4/10		1/8	22 7/10	1/4	13 6/10	
1/8	32 9/10		1/4	22 3/10	3/8	13 3/10	
1/4	32 5/10		3/8	21 9/10	1/2	13	
3/8	32		1/2	21 5/10	5/8	12 6/10	
1/2	31 6/10		5/8	21 2/10	3/4	12 3/10	
5/8	31 1/10		3/4	20 8/10	7/8	11 9/10	
3/4	30 6/10		7/8	20 4/10	43	11 6/10	
7/8	30 2/10		40	20	1/8	11 3/10	
37	29 7/10		1/8	19 6/10	1/4	11	
1/8	29 3/10		1/4	19 3/10	3/8	10 7/10	
1/4	28 8/10		3/8	18 9/10	1/2	10 4/10	
3/8	28 4/10		1/2	18 5/10	5/8	10	
1/2	28		5/8	18 1/10	3/4	9 7/10	
5/8	27 6/10		3/4	17 8/10	7/8	9 4/10	
3/4	27 2/10		7/8	17 5/10	44	9 1/10	
7/8	26 7/10		41	17 1/10	1/8	8 8/10	
38	26 3/10		1/8	16 8/10	1/4	8 5/10	
1/8	25 9/10		1/4	16 4/10	3/8	8 2/10	
1/4	25 5/10		3/8	16 1/10	1/2	7 9/10	
3/8	25 1/10		1/2	15 7/10	5/8	7 6/10	
1/2	24 7/10		5/8	15 4/10	3/4	7 3/10	
5/8	24 3/10		3/4	15	7/8	7	
3/4	23 9/10		7/8	14 7/10	45	6 7/10	

46	4
1/8	3 8/10
1/4	3 5/10
3/8	3 2/10
1/2	2 9/10
5/8	2 7/10
3/4	2 4/10
7/8	2 1/10
47	1 8/10
1/8	1 6/10
1/4	1 3/10
3/8	1
1/2	8/10
5/8	5/10
3/4	3/10
7/8	
48	Par.

Par is 48.

HAMBURGH, AND LISBON.

40	52 7/10	50	22 2/10	1/4	10 6/10	1/4	4 4/10
45	35 7/10	1/4	21 6/10	1/2	10 1/10	1/2	4 3/10
1/4	34 9/10	1/2	21	3/4	9 6/10	3/4	4 2/10
1/2	34 2/10	3/4	20 4/10	56	9 1/10	4	4
3/4	33 4/10	51	19 8/10	1/4	8 6/10	1/4	3 9/10
46	32 7/10	1/4	19 2/10	1/2	8 1/10	1/2	3 8/10
1/4	32	1/2	18 6/10	3/4	7 6/10	3/4	3 7/10
1/2	31 3/10	3/4	18	57	7 1/10	92	3 6/10
3/4	30 6/10	52	17 4/10	1/4	6 7/10	1/4	3 5/10
47	29 9/10	1/4	16 8/10	1/2	6 2/10	1/2	3 4/10
1/4	29 3/10	1/2	16 3/10	3/4	5 8/10	3/4	3 3/10
1/2	28 5/10	3/4	15 7/10	58	5 3/10	93	3 2/10
3/4	27 9/10	53	15 2/10	1/4	4 8/10	1/4	2 9/10
48	27 2/10	1/4	14 7/10	1/2	4 4/10	1/2	2 8/10
1/4	26 6/10	1/2	14 1/10	3/4	3 9/10	3/4	2 7/10
1/2	25 9/10	3/4	13 6/10	59	3 5/10	94	2 5/10
3/4	25 3/10	54	13 1/10	1/4	3 1/10	1/4	2 4/10
49	24 7/10	1/4	12 6/10	1/2	2 6/10	1/2	1 9/10
1/4	24 1/10	1/2	12 1/10	3/4	2 2/10	3/4	2/10
1/2	23 4/10	3/4	11 6/10	60	1 8/10	95	
3/4	22 8/10	55	11 1/10	61	1/10		

Par is, 61 23/28.

HAMBURGH, AND VENICE.

85	12	1/2	7 6/10	1/8	4 4/10	1/8	3 8/10
86	10 7/10	5/8	7 4/10	1/4	4 3/10	1/4	3 6/10
1/8	10 5/10	3/4	7 3/10	3/8	4 2/10	3/8	3 5/10
1/4	10 4/10	7/8	7 1/10	1/2	4	1/2	3 4/10
3/8	10 2/10	89	7	5/8	3 9/10	5/8	3 3/10
1/2	10 1/10	1/8	6 9/10	3/4	3 8/10	3/4	3 2/10
5/8	9 9/10	1/4	6 8/10	7/8	3 6/10	7/8	3 1/10
3/4	9 8/10	3/8	6 6/10	92	3 5/10	93	3/10
7/8	9 6/10	1/2	6 5/10	1/8	3 4/10	94	2 9/10
87	9 5/10	5/8	6 4/10	1/4	3 3/10	95	2 8/10
1/8	9 3/10	3/4	6 2/10	3/8	3 2/10	1/4	2 7/10
1/4	9 2/10	7/8	6	1/2	3 1/10	1/2	2 6/10
3/8	9	90	5 8/10	5/8	3/10	3/4	2 5/10
1/2	8 8/10	1/8	5 6/10	3/4	2 9/10	96	2 4/10
5/8	8 7/10	1/4	5 5/10	7/8	2 8/10	1/4	2 3/10
3/4	8 5/10	3/8	5 3/10	93	2 7/10	1/2	2 2/10
7/8	8 4/10	1/2	5 2/10	1/8	2 6/10	3/4	2 1/10
88	8 2/10	5/8	5	1/4	2 5/10	97	2
1/8	8	3/4	4 9/10	3/8	2 4/10	1/4	1 9/10
1/4	7 9/10	7/8	4 7/10	1/2	2 3/10	1/2	1 8/10
3/8	7 7/10	91	4 6/10	5/8	2 2/10	3/4	1 7/10
				3/4	2 1/10	98	1 6/10
				7/8	2	1/4	1 5/10
				94	1 9/10	1/2	1 4/10
				1/8	1 8/10	3/4	1 3/10
				1/4	1 7/10	99	1 2/10
				3/8	1 6/10	1/4	1 1/10
				1/2	1 5/10	1/2	1
				5/8	1 4/10	3/4	9/10
				3/4	1 3/10	100	8/10
				7/8	1 2/10		
				95	1 1/10		

Par is, 95 29/285.

LYONS, AND VENICE.

95	4 4/10	1/2	3 3/10	3/4	9 5/10	115	15 9/10
96	3 3/10	3/4	3 5/10	109	9 8/10	1/4	16 1/10
97	2 3/10	103	3 8/10	1/4	10	1/2	16 4/10
1/4	2	1/4	4	1/2	10 3/10	3/4	16 6/10
1/2	1 7/10	1/2	4 3/10	3/4	10 5/10	116	16 9/10
3/4	1 5/10	3/4	4 5/10	110	10 8/10	1/4	17 1/10
98	1 3/10	104	4 8/10	1/4	11	1/2	17 4/10
1/4	1	1/4	5	1/2	11 3/10	3/4	17 6/10
1/2	7/10	1/2	5 3/10	3/4	11 6/10	117	17 9/10
3/4	5/10	3/4	5 5/10	111	11 9/10	1/4	18 1/10
99	2/10	105	5 8/10	1/4	12 1/10	1/2	18 4/10
99 1/5	Par.	1/4	6	1/2	12 4/10	3/4	18 6/10
1/4	—	1/2	6 3/10	3/4	12 6/10	118	18 9/10
1/2	3/10	3/4	6 5/10	112	12 9/10	1/4	19 1/10
3/4	5/10	106	6 8/10	1/4	13 1/10	1/2	19 4/10
100	8/10	1/4	7	1/2	13 4/10	3/4	19 6/10
1/4	1	1/2	7 3/10	3/4	13 6/10	119	19 9/10
1/2	1 3/10	3/4	7 5/10	113	13 9/10	1/4	20 1/10
3/4	1 6/10	107	7 8/10	1/4	14 1/10	1/2	20 4/10
101	1 8/10	1/4	8	1/2	14 4/10	3/4	20 6/10
1/4	2	1/2	8 1/10	3/4	14 6/10	120	20 9/10
1/2	2 3/10	3/4	8 5/10	114	14 9/10	121	22
3/4	2 6/10	108	8 8/10	1/4	15 1/10	122	23
102	2 8/10	1/4	9	1/2	15 4/10	123	24
1/4	3	1/2	9 3/10	3/4	15 6/10	124	25

Par is, 99 1/5.

LISBON, AND LONDON.

60	43 1/10	1/8	9 9/10	3/4	6 3/10		
65	32 1/10	1/4	9 7/10	7/8	6 2/10		
70	22 7/10	3/8	9 6/10	81	6		
75	14 5/10	1/2	9 4/10	1/8	5 8/10		
76	13	5/8	9 2/10	1/4	5 7/10		
1/8	12 8/10	3/4	9	3/8	5 5/10		
1/4	12 6/10	7/8	8 9/10	1/2	5 3/10		
3/8	12 4/10	79	8 7/10	5/8	5 2/10		
1/2	12 2/10	1/8	8 5/10	3/4	5		
5/8	12	1/4	8 3/10	7/8	4 8/10		
3/4	11 9/10	3/8	8 2/10	82	4 7/10		
7/8	11 7/10	1/2	8	1/8	4 5/10		
77	11 5/10	5/8	7 8/10	1/4	4 3/10		
1/8	11 3/10	3/4	7 6/10	3/8	4 2/10		
1/4	11 1/10	7/8	7 5/10	1/2	4		
3/8	11	80	7 3/10	5/8	3 9/10		
1/2	10 8/10	1/8	7 1/10	3/4	3 7/10		
5/8	10 6/10	1/4	7	7/8	3 6/10		
3/4	10 4/10	3/8	6 8/10	83	3 4/10		
7/8	10 3/10	1/2	6 6/10	84	2 3/10		
78	10 1/10	5/8	6 5/10	85	1 1/10		

Par is, 85 17/19.

LONDON, AND CADIZ.

48	7 3/10	50 5/8	1 8/10	53 1/8	3
1/8	7	3/4	1 6/10	1/4	3 3/10
1/4	6 8/10	7/8	1 3/10	3/8	3 5/10
3/8	6 5/10	51	1 1/10	1/2	3 8/10
1/2	6 2/10	1/8	1/10	5/8	4
5/8	6	1/4	—	3/4	4 3/10
3/4	5 7/10	3/8	3/10	7/8	4 5/10
7/8	5 5/10	1/2		54	4 8/10
49	5 2/10	51 5/9 5/9	Par.	1/8	5
1/8	4 9/10	5/8	2/10	1/4	5 3/10
1/4	4 7/10	3/4	5/10	3/8	5 5/10
3/8	4 4/10	7/8	7/10	1/2	5 7/10
1/2	4 2/10	52	9/10	5/8	6
5/8	3 9/10	1/8	1 1/10	3/4	6 2/10
3/4	3 6/10	1/4	1 4/10	7/8	6 5/10
7/8	3 4/10	3/8	1 6/10	55	6 7/10
50	3 1/10	1/2	1 8/10	1/8	6 9/10
1/8	2 8/10	5/8	2	1/4	7 2/10
1/4	2 5/10	3/4	2 3/10	3/8	7 4/10
3/8	2 3/10	7/8	2 6/10	1/2	7 7/10
1/2	2 1/10	53	2 8/10	5/8	7 9/10

Par is, $51\frac{5}{9}\frac{1}{5}$.

LONDON, AND HAMBURGH.

27	31 6/10	11	14 9/10	33	7 7/10	1	1 3/10
28	27	31	14 6/10	1	7 4/10	2	1 1/10
29	22 6/10	1	14 3/10	2	7 2/10	3	5/10
1	22 3/10	2	14	3	6 9/10	4	6/10
2	21 9/10	3	13 7/10	4	6 6/10	5	4/10
3	21 6/10	4	13 4/10	5	6 4/10	6	1/10
4	21 3/10	5	13 1/10	6	6 1/10	35 5/9	Par.
5	20 9/10	6	12 8/10	7	5 8/10	7	—
6	20 6/10	7	12 5/10	8	5 6/10	8	3/10
7	20 3/10	8	12 2/10	9	5 3/10	9	5/10
8	19 9/10	9	12	10	5	10	7/10
9	19 6/10	10	11 7/10	11	4 8/10	11	1
10	19 3/10	11	11 4/10	34	4 5/10	36	1 2/10
11	18 9/10	32	11 1/10	1	4 3/10	1	1 5/10
30	18 6/10	1	10 8/10	2	4	2	1 7/10
1	18 3/10	2	10 5/10	3	3 8/10	3	2
2	17 9/10	3	10 2/10	4	3 5/10	4	2 1/10
3	17 6/10	4	10	5	3 3/10	5	2 4/10
4	17 3/10	5	9 7/10	6	3	6	2 7/10
5	17	6	9 4/10	7	2 8/10	7	2 9/10
6	16 6/10	7	9 1/10	8	2 5/10	8	3 1/10
7	16 3/10	8	8 8/10	9	2 3/10	9	3 4/10
8	15 9/10	9	8 5/10	10	2	10	3 6/10
9	15 6/10	10	8 3/10	11	1 8/10	11	3 8/10
10	15 3/10	11	8	35	1 5/10	37	4

Par is $35\frac{5}{9}$.

LONDON, AND PARIS.

38	42 1/10	1/8	12 2/10	1/4	5 3/10	3/8	7/10
39	38 4/10	1/4	11 9/10	3/8	5 1/10	1/2	9/10
40	35	3/8	11 6/10	1/2	4 8/10	5/8	1 1/10
41	31 7/10	1/2	11 3/10	5/8	4 6/10	3/4	1 4/10
42	28 5/10	5/8	11	3/4	4 3/10	7/8	1 6/10
43	25 5/10	3/4	10 8/10	7/8	4	55	1 8/10
44	22 7/10	7/8	10 5/10	52	3 8/10	1/8	2
45	20	49	10 2/10	1/8	3 6/10	1/4	2 3/10
46	17 3/10	1/8	9 9/10	1/4	3 3/10	3/8	2 5/10
1/8	17	1/4	9 6/10	3/8	3 1/10	1/2	2 7/10
1/4	16 7/10	3/8	9 4/10	1/2	2 8/10	5/8	3
3/8	16 4/10	1/2	9 1/10	5/8	2 6/10	3/4	3 2/10
1/2	16 1/10	5/8	8 8/10	3/4	2 3/10	7/8	3 4/10
5/8	15 8/10	3/4	8 5/10	7/8	2 1/10	56	3 7/10
3/4	15 5/10	7/8	8 3/10	53	1 10/10	1/8	3 9/10
7/8	15 2/10	50	8	1/8	1 6/10	1/4	4 1/10
47	14 9/10	1/8	7 7/10	1/4	1 4/10	3/8	4 4/10
1/8	14 6/10	1/4	7 4/10	3/8	1 1/10	1/2	4 6/10
1/4	14 3/10	3/8	7 2/10	1/2	9/10	5/8	4 8/10
3/8	14	1/2	6 9/10	5/8	7/10	3/4	5
1/2	13 7/10	5/8	6 6/10	3/4	4/10	7/8	5 3/10
5/8	13 4/10	3/4	6 4/10	7/8	2/10	57	5 5/10
3/4	13 1/10	7/8	6 1/10	54	Par.	58	7 4/10
7/8	12 8/10	51	5 8/10	1/8	2/10	59	9 3/10
48	12 5/10	1/8	5 6/10	1/4	4/10	60	11 1/10

Par is, 54.

LONDON, AND VENICE.

50	7 1/10	52	5/8	1 7/10	55 1/8	2 8/10	
1/8	6 8/10		1/4	1 5/10	1/4	3	
1/4	6 6/10		3/8	1 2/10	3/8	3 3/10	
3/8	6 3/10		1/2	1	1/2	3 5/10	
1/2	6	53	1/8	8/10	5/8	3 8/10	
5/8	5 8/10		1/4	5/10	3/4	4	
3/4	5 5/10		3/8	3/10	7/8	4 3/10	
7/8	5 3/10		1/2	1/10	56	4 5/10	
51	5	53 1/2 7/125		Par.	1/8	4 7/10	
1/8	4 7/10		5/8	1 1/10	1/4	4 9/10	
1/4	4 5/10		3/4	1 3/10	3/8	5 2/10	
3/8	4 2/10		7/8	1 5/10	1/2	5 4/10	
1/2	4	54		1 8/10	5/8	5 6/10	
5/8	3 7/10		1/8	1	3/4	5 9/10	
3/4	3 5/10		1/4	1 2/10	7/8	6 1/10	
7/8	3 2/10		3/8	1 4/10	57	6 4/10	
52	3		1/2	1 7/10	1/8	6 6/10	
1/8	2 7/10		5/8	1 9/10	1/4	6 8/10	
1/4	2 5/10		3/4	2 1/10	3/8	7	
3/8	2 3/10		7/8	2 4/10	1/2	7 3/10	
1/2	2	55		2 6/10	58	8 2/10	

Par is, $53\frac{71}{125}$.

AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

28	32 3/10
29	27 7/10
30	23 5/10
1	23 2/10
2	22 8/10
3	22 5/10
4	22 2/10
5	21 8/10
6	21 5/10
7	21 2/10
8	20 8/10
9	20 5/10
10	20 2/10
11	19 8/10
31	19 5/10
1	19 2/10
2	18 9/10
3	18 6/10
4	18 2/10
5	17 9/10
6	17 6/10
7	17 3/10
8	17
9	16 7/10
10	16 3/10

11	16
32	15 7/10
1	15 4/10
2	15 1/10
3	14 8/10
4	14 5/10
5	14 2/10
6	13 9/10
7	13 7/10
8	13 4/10
9	13 1/10
10	12 8/10
11	12 5/10
33	12 2/10
1	11 9/10
2	11 6/10
3	11 4/10
4	11 1/10
5	10 8/10
6	10 5/10
7	10 3/10
8	10
9	9 7/10
10	9 4/10
11	9 2/10

34	8 9/10
1	8 6/10
2	8 4/10
3	8 1/10
4	7 9/10
5	7 6/10
6	7 3/10
7	7 1/10
8	6 9/10
9	6 6/10
10	6 3/10
11	6 1/10
35	5 8/10
1	5 6/10
2	5 3/10
3	5 1/10
4	4 8/10
5	4 6/10
6	4 3/10
7	4 1/10
8	3 9/10
9	3 6/10
10	3 4/10
11	3 1/10
36	2 9/10

36 1	2 7/10
2	2 4/10
3	2 2/10
4	2
5	1 7/10
6	1 5/10
7	1 3/10
8	1
9	8/10
10	6/10
11	3/10
37	1/10
37 1/27	Par.
37 1	1/10
2	3/10
3	6/10
4	8/10
5	1
6	1 2/4
7	1 5/10
8	1 7/10
9	1 9/10
10	2 1/10
11	2 4/10
38	2 6/10

Par is, 37 1/27.

AMSTERDAM, AND PARIS,

70	42 9/10
71	40 8/10
72	38 9/10
73	37
74	35 1/10
75	33 3/10
76	31 6/10
77	29 9/10
78	28 2/10
79	26 5/10
80	25
1/4	24 6/10
1/2	24 3/10
3/4	23 9/10
81	23 5/10
1/4	23 1/10
1/2	22 8/10
3/4	22 4/10
82	22
1/4	21 6/10
1/2	21 3/10
3/4	20 9/10
83	20 5/10
1/4	20 1/10
1/2	19 8/10

83 3/4	19 4/10
84	19
1/4	18 7/10
1/2	18 3/10
3/4	18
85	17 6/10
1/4	17 3/10
1/2	17
3/5	16 6/10
86	16 3/10
1/4	16
1/2	15 6/10
3/4	15 3/10
87	14 9/10
1/8	14 7/10
1/4	14 6/10
3/8	14 4/10
1/2	14 2/10
5/8	14 1/10
3/4	13 9/10
7/8	13 5/10
88	13 6/10
1/8	13 4/10
1/4	13 3/10
3/8	13 1/10

88 1/2	12 9/10
5/8	12 8/10
3/4	12 6/10
7/8	12 5/10
89	12 3/10
1/8	12 1/10
1/4	12
3/8	11 8/10
1/2	11 7/10
5/8	11 5/10
3/4	11 4/10
7/8	11 2/10
90	11 1/10
1/8	10 9/10
1/4	10 8/10
3/8	10 6/10
1/2	10 4/10
5/8	10 3/10
3/4	10 1/10
7/8	10
91	9 8/10
1/8	9 6/10
1/4	9 5/10
3/8	9 3/10
1/2	9 2/10

91 5/8	9
3/4	8 9/10
7/8	8 7/10
92	8 6/10
1/8	8 5/10
1/4	8 3/10
3/8	8 2/10
1/2	8 1/10
5/8	7 9/10
3/4	7 8/10
7/8	7 6/10
93	7 5/10
1/8	7 3/10
1/4	7 2/10
3/8	7
1/2	6 9/10
5/8	6 7/10
3/4	6 6/10
7/8	6 4/10
94	6 3/10
95	5 3/10
96	4 1/10
97	3
98	2
99	1

Par is, 100.

AMSTERDAM, AND VENICE.

91	9		5/8	5 9/10	1/4	3	
1/8	8 8/10		3/4	5 8/10	3/8	2 9/10	
1/4	8 7/10		7/8	5 6/10	1/2	2 7/10	
3/8	8 5/10		94	5 5/10	5/8	2 6/10	
1/2	8 4/10		1/8	5 4/10	3/4	2 5/10	
5/8	8 3/10		1/4	5 3/10	7/8	2 4/10	
3/4	8 2/10		3/8	5 2/10	97	2 3/10	
7/8	8 1/10		1/2	5 1/10	1/8	2 2/10	
92	7 9/10		5/8	4 9/10	1/4	2 1/10	
1/8	7 8/10		3/4	4 8/10	3/8	2	
1/4	7 7/10		7/8	4 7/10	1/2	1 9/10	
3/8	7 6/10		95	4 6/10	5/8	1 8/10	
1/2	7 5/10		1/8	4 5/10	3/4	1 7/10	
5/8	7 4/10		1/4	4 4/10	7/8	1 6/10	
3/4	7 3/10		3/8	4 3/10	98	1 5/10	
7/8	7 2/10		1/2	4 2/10	1/8	1 4/10	
93	7 1/10		5/8	4 1/10	1/4	1 3/10	
1/8	7		3/4	4	3/8	1 2/10	
1/4	6 9/10		7/8	3 9/10	1/2	1 1/10	
3/8	6 8/10		96	3 8/10	5/8	1	
1/2	6 7/10		1/8	3 7/10	3/4	9/10	
5/8	6 6/10			3 6/10	7/8	8/10	
3/4	6 5/10			3 5/10	99	7/10	
7/8	6 4/10			3 4/10	1/8	6/10	
94	6 3/10			3 3/10	1/4	5/10	
1/8	6 2/10			3 2/10	3/8	4/10	
1/4	6 1/10			3 1/10	1/2	3/10	
3/8	6			3	5/8	2/10	
1/2				2 9/10	3/4	1/10	
5/8				2 8/10	7/8		
3/4				2 7/10	100		
7/8				2 6/10			
95				2 5/10			
1/8				2 4/10			
1/4				2 3/10			
3/8				2 2/10			
1/2				2 1/10			
5/8				2			
3/4				1 9/10			
7/8				1 8/10			
96				1 7/10			
1/8				1 6/10			
				1 5/10			
				1 4/10			
				1 3/10			
				1 2/10			
				1 1/10			
				1			
				9/10			
				8/10			
				7/10			
				6/10			
				5/10			
				4/10			
				3/10			
				2/10			
				1/10			

Par is, 99 1/5.

ANTWERP, AND FRANKFORT.

75	12 7/10		1/2	2 5/10	1/2	1 1/10	
76	11 2/10		5/8	2 3/10	5/8	1 3/10	
77	9 8/10		3/4	2 2/10	3/4	1 4/10	
78	8 4/10		7/8	2	7/8	1 6/10	
79	7		83	1 9/10	86	1 7/10	
80	5 7/10		1/8	1 7/10	1/8	1 9/10	
1/8	5 5/10		1/4	1 6/10	1/4	2	
1/4	5 4/10		3/8	1 4/10	3/8	2 2/10	
3/8	5 2/10		1/2	1 3/10	1/2	2 3/10	
1/2	5		5/8	1 1/10	5/8	2 4/10	
5/8	4 9/10		3/4	1	3/4	2 6/10	
3/4	4 7/10		7/8	8/10	7/8	2 7/10	
7/8	4 6/10		84	7/10	87	2 9/10	
81	4 4/10		1/8	5/10	1/8	3	
1/8	4 2/10		1/4	4/10	1/4	3 2/10	
1/4	4 1/10		3/8	2/10	3/8	3 3/10	
3/8	3 9/10		1/2	1/10	1/2	3 5/10	
1/2	3 7/10		5/8		5/8	3 6/10	
5/8	3 6/10		3/4		3/4	3 8/10	
3/4	3 4/10		7/8		7/8	3 9/10	
7/8	3 3/10		85		88	4 1/10	
82	3 1/10		1/8		1/8	4 2/10	
1/8	3		1/4		1/4	4 4/10	
1/4	2 8/10		3/8		3/8	4 5/10	
3/8	2 6/10		1/2		1/2	4 7/10	
1/2			5/8		5/8		
5/8			3/4		3/4		
3/4			7/8		7/8		
7/8			86		89		
83			1/8		1/8		
1/8			1/4		1/4		
1/4			3/8		3/8		
3/8			1/2		1/2		
1/2			5/8		5/8		
5/8			3/4		3/4		
3/4			7/8		7/8		
7/8			87		90		
84			1/8		1/8		
1/8			1/4		1/4		
1/4			3/8		3/8		
3/8			1/2		1/2		
1/2			5/8		5/8		
5/8			3/4		3/4		
3/4			7/8		7/8		
7/8			88		91		
85			1/8		1/8		
1/8			1/4		1/4		
1/4			3/8		3/8		
3/8			1/2		1/2		
1/2			5/8		5/8		
5/8			3/4		3/4		
3/4			7/8		7/8		
7/8							

Par is, 84 6/12.

ANTWERP, AND LYONS.

75	28	½	16 4/10	⅝	12 1/10	¾	8 2/10
76	26 1/10	⅝	16 2/10	¾	11 9/10	⅞	8
77	24 7/10	¾	16	⅞	11 8/10	89	7 9/10
78	23 1/10	⅞	15 9/10	86	11 6/10	⅛	7 7/10
79	21 6/10	83	15 8/10	⅛	11 4/10	¼	7 6/10
80	20	⅛	15 5/10	¼	11 3/10	⅜	7 4/10
⅛	19 8/10	¼	15 3/10	⅜	11 1/10	½	7 3/10
¼	19 6/10	⅜	15 2/10	½	10 9/10	⅝	7 1/10
⅜	19 4/10	½	15	⅝	10 8/10	¾	7
½	19 3/10	⅝	14 8/10	¾	10 6/10	⅞	6 8/10
⅝	19 1/10	¾	14 6/10	⅞	10 5/10	90	6 7/10
¾	18 9/10	⅞	14 5/10	87	10 3/10	⅛	6 5/10
⅞	18 7/10	84	14 3/10	⅛	10 1/10	¼	6 4/10
81	18 5/10	⅛	14 1/10	¼	10	⅜	6 2/10
⅛	18 3/10	¼	13 9/10	⅜	9 8/10	½	6 1/10
¼	18 1/10	⅜	13 8/10	½	9 7/10	⅝	6
⅜	18	½	13 6/10	⅝	9 5/10	¾	5 8/10
½	17 8/10	⅝	13 4/10	¾	9 4/10	⅞	5 6/10
⅝	17 6/10	¾	13 2/10	⅞	9 2/10	91	5 5/10
¾	17 4/10	⅞	13 1/10	88	9 1/10	92	4 3/10
⅞	17 3/10	85	12 9/10	⅛	8 9/10	93	3 2/10
82	17 1/10	⅛	12 7/10	¼	8 8/10	94	2 1/10
⅛	16 9/10	¼	12 6/10	⅜	8 6/10	95	1
¼	16 7/10	⅜	12 4/10	½	8 5/10	96	Par.
⅜	16 6/10	½	12 2/10	⅝	8 3/10		

Par is 96.

AUGSBURGH, AND VENICE.

130	14 5/10	⅞	4 9/10	145	2 6/10	148 1/8	4/10
131	13 6/10	142	4 8/10	⅛	2 5/10	¼	3/10
132	12 7/10	⅛	4 7/10	¼	2 4/10	⅜	2/10
133	11 9/10	¼	4 6/10	⅜	2 3/10	½	2/10
134	11	⅜	4 5/10	½	2 3/10	⅝	1/10
135	10 2/10	½	4 4/10	⅝	2 2/10	¾	—
136	9 4/10	⅝	4 4/10	¾	2 1/10	148 4/5	Par
137	8 6/10	¾	4 3/10	⅞	2	⅞	—
138	7 8/10	⅞	4 2/10	146	1 9/10	149	1/10
139	7 1/10	143	4 1/10	⅛	1 8/10	⅛	3/10
140	6 3/10	⅛	4	¼	1 7/10	¼	3/10
⅛	6 2/10	¼	3 9/10	⅜	1 6/10	⅜	4/10
¼	6 1/10	⅜	3 8/10	½	1 6/10	½	5/10
⅜	6	½	3 7/10	⅝	1 5/10	⅝	5/10
½	5 9/10	⅝	3 6/10	¾	1 4/10	¾	6/10
⅝	5 8/10	¾	3 5/10	⅞	1 3/10	⅞	7/10
¾	5 7/10	⅞	3 4/10	147	1 2/10	150	8/10
⅞	5 6/10	144	3 3/10	⅛	1 1/10	½	1 1/10
141	5 5/10	⅛	3 2/10	¼	1	151	1 5/10
⅛	5 4/10	¼	3 1/10	⅜	9/10	½	1 8/10
¼	5 3/10	⅜	3	½	9/10	152	2 2/10
⅜	5 2/10	½	3	⅝	8/10	153	2 8/10
½	5 1/10	⅝	2 9/10	¾	7/10	154	3 5/10
⅝	5	¾	2 8/10	⅞	6/10	155	4 2/10
¾	5	⅞	2 7/10	148	5/10	156	4 8/10

Par is, 148 4/5.

BREMEN, AND LONDON.

470	5 7/10
471	5 9/10
472	6 2/10
473	6 4/10
474	6 6/10
475	6 8/10
476	7 1/10
477	7 3/10
478	7 5/10
479	7 8/10
480	8
481	8 2/10
482	8 4/10
483	8 7/10
484	8 9/10
485	9 1/10
486	9 3/10
487	9 5/10
488	9 8/10
489	10
490	10 2/10
491	10 4/10
492	10 7/10
493	10 9/10
494	11 1/10
495	11 3/10
496	11 6/10
497	11 8/10
498	12
499	12 2/10
500	12 5/10
501	12 7/10
502	12 9/10
503	13 2/10
504	13 4/10
505	13 6/10
506	13 8/10
507	14
508	14 3/10
509	14 5/10
510	14 7/10
511	14 9/10
512	15 2/10
513	15 4/10
514	15 6/10
515	15 8/10
516	16 1/10
517	16 3/10
518	16 5/10
519	16 8/10
520	17
521	17 2/10
522	17 5/10
523	17 7/10
524	17 9/10
525	18 1/10
526	18 3/10
527	18 5/10
528	18 8/10
529	19
530	19 2/10

Par is, 444 4/5.

FRANKFORT, AND LYONS.

50	47 6/10
55	34 2/10
60	23
65	13 5/10
66	11 8/10
67	10 1/10
68	8 5/10
	8 3/10
	8 1/10
	7 9/10
	7 7/10
	7 6/10
	7 4/10
	7 2/10
69	7
	6 8/10
	6 6/10
	6 4/10
	6 2/10
	6
	5 8/10
	5 6/10
70	5 4/10
	5 2/10
	5
71	3 9/10
	3 7/10
	3 5/10
	3 4/10
	3 2/10
	3
	2 8/10
	2 7/10
72	2 5/10
	2 3/10
	2 1/10
	2
	1 8/10
	1 6/10
	1 4/10
	1 2/10
73	1
	9/10
	8/10
	6/10
73 4/5	*Par.*
74	-3/10
	-4/10
	-6/10
	-8/10
	-9/10
	-1 1/10
	-1 3/10
	-1 5/10
75	-1 6/10
	-1 7/10
	-1 9/10
	-2 1/10
	-2 3/10
	-2 5/10
	-2 6/10
	-2 8/10
76	-3
	-3 2/10
	-3 3/10
	-3 5/10
	-3 6/10
77	-4
	-4 1/10
	-4 3/10
	-4 5/10
	-4 6/10
	-4 8/10
	-5
	-5 2/10
	-5 3/10
	-5 5/10
78	-5 7/10
	-5 9/10
	-6
	-6 2/10
	-6 3/10
	-6 5/10
	-6 7/10
	-6 8/10
79	-7
80	-8 4/10
81	-9 8/10
82	-11 1/10
83	-12 5/10
84	-13 8/10

Par is, 73 4/5.

HAMBURGH, AND ANTWERP.

25	28
26	23 1/10
27	18 5/10
28	14 3/10
29	10 3/10
30	6 7/10
1/8	6 3/10
1/4	5 8/10
3/8	5 4/10
1/2	4 9/10
5/8	4 5/10
3/4	4 1/10
7/8	3 6/10
31	3 2/10
1/8	2 8/10
1/4	2 4/10
3/8	2
1/2	1 6/10
5/8	1 2/10
3/4	8/10
7/8	4/10

32	Par.
1/8	4/10
1/4	8/10
3/8	1 2/10
1/2	1 5/10
5/8	1 9/10
3/4	2 3/10
7/8	2 7/10
33	3 1/10
1/8	3 5/10
1/4	3 9/10
3/8	4 3/10
1/2	4 6/10
5/8	5
3/4	5 4/10
7/8	5 8/10
34	6 3/10
1/8	6 6/10
1/4	7
3/8	7 4/10
1/2	7 8/10

5/8	8 2/10
3/4	8 6/10
7/8	9
35	9 4/10
1/8	9 8/10
1/4	10 2/10
3/8	10 6/10
1/2	10 9/10
5/8	11 3/10
3/4	11 7/10
7/8	12 1/10
36	12 5/10
1/8	12 9/10
1/4	13 3/10
3/8	13 7/10
1/2	14
5/8	14 4/10
3/4	14 8/10
7/8	15 2/10
37	15 6/10
38	18 7/10

Par is, 32.

HAMBURGH, AND CADIZ.

30	57 9/10
35	48 6/10
90	40 4/10
1/2	39 6/10
91	38 8/10
1/2	38 1/10
92	37 3/10
1/2	36 6/10
93	35 8/10
1/2	35 1/10
94	34 4/10
1/2	33 7/10
95	33
1/2	32 3/10
96	31 6/10
1/2	30 9/10
97	30 3/10
1/2	29 6/10
98	28 9/10
1/2	28 3/10
99	27 6/10

100	26 3/10
1/2	25 10/10
101	25 1/10
1/2	24 4/10
102	23 7/10
1/2	23 1/10
103	22 6/10
1/2	22
104	21 5/10
1/2	20 9/10
105	20 10/10
1/2	19 7/10
106	19 2/10
1/2	18 6/10
107	18 1/10
1/2	17 5/10
108	17
1/2	16 4/10
109	15 9/10
1/2	15 3/10
110	14 8/10

110 1/2	14 3/10
111	13 8/10
1/2	13 3/10
112	12 8/10
1/2	12 3/10
113	11 8/10
1/2	11 3/10
114	10 8/10
1/2	10 3/10
115	9 8/10
1/2	9 3/10
116	8 8/10
1/2	8 4/10
117	8
1/2	7 5/10
118	7
1/2	6 5/10
119	6 1/10
1/2	5 7/10
120	5 3/10
125	1

Par is, 126 6/15.

HAMBURGH, AND FRANKFORT.

48	2 5/10	5/8	2 9/10	1/4	8 2/10
1/8	2 3/10	3/4	3 1/10	3/8	8 4/10
1/4	2	7/8	3 4/10	1/2	8 7/10
3/8	1 7/10	51	3 7/10	5/8	8 9/10
1/2	1 4/10	1/8	3 9/10	3/4	9 2/10
5/8	1 1/10	1/4	4 2/10	7/8	9 5/10
3/4	9/10	3/8	4 4/10	54	9 7/10
7/8	7/10	1/2	4 7/10	1/8	9 9/10
49	4/10	5/8	4 9/10	1/4	10 2/10
1/8	1/10	3/4	5 1/10	3/8	10 4/10
49 1/5	Par.	7/8	5 4/10	1/2	10 7/10
3/8	4/10	52	5 7/10	5/8	10 9/10
1/2	6/10	1/8	5 9/10	3/4	11 2/10
5/8	9/10	1/4	6 2/10	7/8	11 4/10
3/4	1 1/10	3/8	6 4/10	55	11 7/10
7/8	1 4/10	1/2	6 7/10	56	13 8/10
50	1 6/10	5/8	6 9/10	57	15 8/10
1/8	1 9/10	3/4	7 2/10	58	17 8/10
1/4	2 1/10	7/8	7 4/10	59	19 8/10
3/8	2 4/10	53	7 7/10	60	21 9/10
1/2	2 6/10	1/8	7 9/10	61	24

Par is, 49 3/5.

HAMBURGH, AND LYONS.

30	60	7/8	23 5/10	42	14 3/10	1/8	6 4/10
35	37 1/10	39	23 1/10	1/8	14	1/4	6 1/10
36	33 4/10	1/8	22 7/10	1/4	13 6/10	3/8	5 3/10
1/8	32 9/10	1/4	22 3/10	3/8	13 3/10	1/2	5 1/10
1/4	32 5/10	3/8	21 9/10	1/2	13	5/8	5 2/10
3/8	32	1/2	21 5/10	5/8	12 6/10	3/4	4 9/10
1/2	31 6/10	5/8	21 2/10	3/4	12 3/10	7/8	4 6/10
5/8	31 1/10	3/4	20 8/10	7/8	11 9/10	46	4 3/10
3/4	30 6/10	7/8	20 4/10	43	11 6/10	1/8	4
7/8	30 2/10	40	20	1/8	11 3/10	1/4	3 8/10
37	29 7/10	1/8	19 6/10	1/4	11	3/8	3 5/10
1/8	29 3/10	1/4	19 3/10	3/8	10 7/10	1/2	3 2/10
1/4	28 8/10	3/8	18 9/10	1/2	10 4/10	5/8	2 9/10
3/8	28 4/10	1/2	18 5/10	5/8	10	3/4	2 7/10
1/2	28	5/8	18 1/10	3/4	9 7/10	7/8	2 4/10
5/8	27 6/10	3/4	17 8/10	7/8	9 4/10	47	2 1/10
3/4	27 2/10	7/8	17 5/10	44	9 1/10	1/8	1 8/10
7/8	26 7/10	41	17 1/10	1/8	8 8/10	1/4	1 6/10
38	26 3/10	1/8	16 8/10	1/4	8 5/10	3/8	1 3/10
1/8	25 9/10	1/4	16 4/10	3/8	8 2/10	1/2	1
1/4	25 5/10	3/8	16 1/10	1/2	7 9/10	5/8	8/10
3/8	25 1/10	1/2	15 7/10	5/8	7 6/10	3/4	5/10
1/2	24 7/10	5/8	15 4/10	3/4	7 3/10	7/8	2/10
5/8	24 3/10	3/4	15	7/8	7		
3/4	23 9/10	7/8	14 7/10	45	6 7/10	48	Par.

Par is 48.

40	52 7/10	50	22 2/10	1/4	10 6/10		
45	35 7/10	1/4	21 6/10	1/2	10 1/10		
1/4	34 9/10	1/2	21	3/4	9 6/10		
1/2	34 2/10	3/4	20 4/10	56	9 1/10		
3/4	33 4/10	51	19 8/10	1/4	8 6/10		
46	32 7/10	1/4	19 3/10	1/2	8 1/10		
1/4	32	1/2	18 6/10	3/4	7 6/10		
1/2	31 3/10	3/4	18	57	7 1/10		
3/4	30 6/10	52	17 4/10	1/4	6 7/10		
47	29 9/10	1/4	16 8/10	1/2	6 2/10		
1/4	29 3/10	1/2	16 3/10	3/4	5 8/10		
1/2	28 5/10	3/4	15 7/10	58	5 3/10		
3/4	27 9/10	53	15 2/10	1/4	4 8/10		
48	27 3/10	1/4	14 7/10	1/2	4 4/10		
1/4	26 6/10	1/2	14 1/10	3/4	3 9/10		
1/2	25 9/10	3/4	13 6/10	59	3 5/10		
3/4	25 3/10	54	13 1/10	1/4	3 1/10		
49	24 7/10	1/4	12 6/10	1/2	2 6/10		
1/4	24 1/10	1/2	12 1/10	3/4	2 2/10		
1/2	23 4/10	3/4	11 6/10	60	1 8/10		
3/4	22 8/10	55	11 1/10	61	1/10		

Par is, 61 23/28.

85	12	1/2	7 6/10	1/8	4 4/10		
86	10 7/10	5/8	7 4/10	1/4	4 3/10		
1/8	10 5/10	3/4	7 3/10	3/8	4 2/10		
1/4	10 4/10	7/8	7 1/10	1/2	4		
3/8	10 2/10	89	7	5/8	3 9/10		
1/2	10 1/10	1/8	6 9/10	3/4	3 8/10		
5/8	9 9/10	1/4	6 8/10	7/8	3 6/10		
3/4	9 8/10	3/8	6 6/10	92	3 5/10		
7/8	9 6/10	1/2	6 5/10	1/8	3 4/10		
87	9 5/10	5/8	6 3/10	1/4	3 3/10		
1/8	9 3/10	3/4	6 2/10	3/8	3 1/10		
1/4	9 2/10	7/8	6	1/2	2 9/10		
3/8	9	90	5 8/10	5/8	2 8/10		
1/2	8 8/10	1/8	5 6/10	3/4	2 7/10		
5/8	8 7/10	1/4	5 5/10	7/8	2 5/10		
3/4	8 5/10	3/8	5 3/10	93	2 4/10		
7/8	8 4/10	1/2	5 2/10	94	1 9/10		
88	8 2/10	5/8	5	95	2/10		
1/8	8	3/4	4 9/10				
1/4	7 9/10	7/8	4 7/10				
3/8	7 7/10	91	4 6/10				

Par is, 95 29/285.

LYONS, AND VENICE.

95	4 4/10	1/2	3 3/10	3/4	9 5/10	115	15 9/10
96	3 3/10	3/4	3 5/10	109	9 8/10	1/4	16 1/10
97	2 6/10	103	3 8/10	1/4	10	1/2	16 4/10
1/4	2	1/4	4	1/2	10 3/10	3/4	16 6/10
1/2	1 7/10	1/2	4 3/10	3/4	10 5/10	116	16 9/10
3/4	1 5/10	3/4	4 5/10	110	10 8/10	1/4	17 1/10
98	1 3/10	104	4 8/10	1/4	11	1/2	17 4/10
1/4	1	1/4	5	1/2	11 3/10	3/4	17 6/10
1/2	7/10	1/2	5 3/10	3/4	11 6/10	117	17 9/10
3/4	5/10	3/4	5 5/10	111	11 9/10	1/4	18 1/10
99	2/10	105	5 8/10	1/4	12 1/10	1/2	18 4/10
99 1/5	Par.	1/4	6	1/2	12 4/10	3/4	18 6/10
1/4	—	1/2	6 3/10	3/4	12 6/10	118	18 9/10
1/2	3/10	3/4	6 5/10	112	12 9/10	1/4	19 1/10
3/4	5/10	106	6 8/10	1/4	13 1/10	1/2	19 4/10
100	8/10	1/4	7	1/2	13 4/10	3/4	19 6/10
1/4	1	1/2	7 3/10	3/4	13 6/10	119	19 9/10
1/2	1 3/10	3/4	7 5/10	113	13 9/10	1/4	20 1/10
3/4	1 6/10	107	7 8/10	1/4	14 1/10	1/2	20 4/10
101	1 8/10	1/4	8	1/2	14 4/10	3/4	20 6/10
1/4	2	1/2	8 2/10	3/4	14 6/10	120	20 9/10
1/2	2 3/10	3/4	8 5/10	114	14 9/10	121	22
3/4	2 6/10	108	8 8/10	1/4	15 1/10	122	23
102	2 8/10	1/4	9	1/2	15 4/10	123	24
1/4	3	1/2	9 3/10	3/4	15 6/10	124	25

Par is, 99 1/5.

LISBON, AND LONDON.

60	43 1/10	1/8	9 9/10	3/4	6 3/10		
65	32 1/10	1/4	9 7/10	7/8	6 2/10		
70	22 7/10	3/8	9 6/10	81	6		
75	14 5/10	1/2	9 4/10	1/8	5 8/10		
76	13	5/8	9 2/10	1/4	5 7/10		
1/8	12 8/10	3/4	9	3/8	5 5/10		
1/4	12 6/10	7/8	8 9/10	1/2	5 1/10		
3/8	12 4/10	79	8 7/10	5/8	5 2/10		
1/2	12 2/10	1/8	8 5/10	3/4	5		
5/8	12	1/4	8 3/10	7/8	4 8/10		
3/4	11 9/10	3/8	8 2/10	82	4 7/10		
7/8	11 7/10	1/2	8	1/8	4 5/10		
77	11 5/10	5/8	7 8/10	1/4	4 3/10		
1/8	11 3/10	3/4	7 6/10	3/8	4 2/10		
1/4	11 1/10	7/8	7 5/10	1/2	4		
3/8	11	80	7 3/10	5/8	3 9/10		
1/2	10 8/10	1/8	7 1/10	3/4	3 7/10		
5/8	10 6/10	1/4	7	7/8	3 6/10		
3/4	10 4/10	3/8	6 8/10	83	3 4/10		
7/8	10 3/10	1/2	6 6/10	84	2 3/10		
78	10 1/10	5/8	6 5/10	85	1 1/10		

Par is, 85 17/19.

LONDON, AND CADIZ.

48	$7\frac{3}{10}$	50 $\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{8}{10}$	$53\frac{1}{8}$	3		
$\frac{1}{8}$	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{10}$		
$\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{10}$	51	$1\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{8}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	4		
$\frac{5}{8}$	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{10}$		
$\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{5}{10}$		
$\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		54	$4\frac{8}{10}$		
49	$5\frac{3}{10}$	$51\frac{5}{55}$	*Par.*	$\frac{1}{8}$	5		
$\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{10}$		
$\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{2}{10}$	52	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	6		
$\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{2}{10}$		
$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{10}$		
$\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{6}{10}$	55	$6\frac{7}{10}$		
50	$3\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{9}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{2}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{4}{10}$		
$\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{7}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$	53	$2\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{9}{10}$		

Par is, $51\frac{5}{55}$.

LONDON, AND HAMBURGH.

27	$31\frac{6}{10}$	11	$14\frac{9}{10}$	33	$7\frac{7}{10}$	1	$1\frac{3}{10}$
28	27	31	$14\frac{6}{10}$	1	$7\frac{4}{10}$	2	$1\frac{1}{10}$
29	$22\frac{6}{10}$	1	$14\frac{3}{10}$	2	$7\frac{2}{10}$	3	$\frac{8}{10}$
1	$22\frac{3}{10}$	2	14	3	$6\frac{9}{10}$	4	$\frac{6}{10}$
2	$21\frac{9}{10}$	3	$13\frac{7}{10}$	4	$6\frac{6}{10}$	5	$\frac{4}{10}$
3	$21\frac{6}{10}$	4	$13\frac{4}{10}$	5	$6\frac{4}{10}$	6	$\frac{1}{10}$
4	$21\frac{3}{10}$	5	$13\frac{1}{10}$	6	$6\frac{1}{10}$	35 $\frac{5}{5}$	*Par.*
5	$20\frac{9}{10}$	6	$12\frac{8}{10}$	7	$5\frac{8}{10}$	7	—
6	$20\frac{6}{10}$	7	$12\frac{5}{10}$	8	$5\frac{6}{10}$	8	$\frac{3}{10}$
7	$20\frac{3}{10}$	8	$12\frac{2}{10}$	9	$5\frac{3}{10}$	9	$\frac{1}{10}$
8	$19\frac{9}{10}$	9	12	10	5	10	$\frac{7}{10}$
9	$19\frac{6}{10}$	10	$11\frac{7}{10}$	11	$4\frac{8}{10}$	11	1
10	$19\frac{3}{10}$	11	$11\frac{4}{10}$	34	$4\frac{5}{10}$	36	$1\frac{3}{10}$
11	$18\frac{9}{10}$	32	$11\frac{1}{10}$	1	$4\frac{3}{10}$	1	$1\frac{1}{10}$
30	$18\frac{6}{10}$	1	$10\frac{8}{10}$	2	4	2	$1\frac{7}{10}$
1	$18\frac{3}{10}$	2	$10\frac{5}{10}$	3	$3\frac{8}{10}$	3	2
2	$17\frac{9}{10}$	3	$10\frac{2}{10}$	4	$3\frac{5}{10}$	4	$2\frac{1}{10}$
3	$17\frac{6}{10}$	4	10	5	$3\frac{3}{10}$	5	$2\frac{4}{10}$
4	$17\frac{3}{10}$	5	$9\frac{7}{10}$	6	3	6	$2\frac{7}{10}$
5	17	6	$9\frac{4}{10}$	7	$2\frac{8}{10}$	7	$2\frac{9}{10}$
6	$16\frac{6}{10}$	7	$9\frac{1}{10}$	8	$2\frac{5}{10}$	8	$3\frac{1}{10}$
7	$16\frac{3}{10}$	8	$8\frac{8}{10}$	9	$2\frac{3}{10}$	9	$3\frac{4}{10}$
8	$15\frac{9}{10}$	9	$8\frac{5}{10}$	10	2	10	$3\frac{6}{10}$
9	$15\frac{6}{10}$	10	$8\frac{3}{10}$	11	$1\frac{8}{10}$	11	$3\frac{8}{10}$
10	$15\frac{3}{10}$	11	8	35	$1\frac{5}{10}$	37	4

Par is $35\frac{5}{5}$.

LONDON, AND PARIS.

38	42 1/10	1/8	12 2/10	1/4	5 3/10	3/8	7/10
39	38 4/10	1/4	11 9/10	3/8	5 1/10	1/2	9/10
40	35	3/8	11 6/10	1/2	4 8/10	5/8	1 1/10
41	31 7/10	1/2	11 3/10	5/8	4 6/10	3/4	1 4/10
42	28 5/10	5/8	11	3/4	4 3/10	7/8	1 6/10
43	25 5/10	3/4	10 8/10	7/8	4	55	1 8/10
44	22 7/10	7/8	10 5/10	52	3 8/10	1/8	2
45	20	49	10 2/10	1/8	3 6/10	1/4	2 3/10
46	17 3/10	1/8	9 9/10	1/4	3 3/10	3/8	2 5/10
1/8	17	1/4	9 6/10	3/8	3 1/10	1/2	2 7/10
1/4	16 7/10	3/8	9 4/10	1/2	2 8/10	5/8	3
3/8	16 4/10	1/2	9 1/10	5/8	2 6/10	3/4	3 2/10
1/2	16 1/10	5/8	8 8/10	3/4	2 3/10	7/8	3 4/10
5/8	15 8/10	3/4	8 5/10	7/8	2 1/10	56	3 7/10
3/4	15 5/10	7/8	8 3/10	53	1 8/10	1/8	3 9/10
7/8	15 2/10	50	8	1/8	1 6/10	1/4	4 1/10
47	14 9/10	1/8	7 7/10	1/4	1 4/10	3/8	4 4/10
1/8	14 6/10	1/4	7 4/10	3/8	1 1/10	1/2	4 6/10
1/4	14 3/10	3/8	7 2/10	1/2	9/10	5/8	4 8/10
3/8	14	1/2	6 9/10	5/8	7/10	3/4	5
1/2	13 7/10	5/8	6 6/10	3/4	4/10	7/8	5 3/10
5/8	13 4/10	3/4	6 4/10	7/8	2/10	57	5 5/10
3/4	13 1/10	7/8	6 1/10	54	Par.	58	7 4/10
7/8	12 8/10	51	5 8/10	1/8	2/10	59	9 3/10
48	12 5/10	1/8	5 6/10	1/4	4/10	60	11 1/10

Par is, 54.

LONDON, AND VENICE.

50	7 1/10	52 5/8	1 7/10	55 1/8	2 8/10
1/8	6 8/10	3/4	1 5/10	1/4	3
1/4	6 6/10	7/8	1 2/10	3/8	3 3/10
3/8	6 3/10	53	1	1/2	3 5/10
1/2	6	1/8	8/10	5/8	3 8/10
5/8	5 8/10	1/4	5/10	3/4	4
3/4	5 5/10	3/8	3/10	7/8	4 3/10
7/8	5 3/10	1/2	1/10	56	4 5/10
51	5	53 7/125	Par.	1/8	4 7/10
1/8	4 7/10	5/8	1 1/10	1/4	4 9/10
1/4	4 5/10	3/4	3/10	3/8	5 2/10
3/8	4 2/10	7/8	5/10	1/2	5 4/10
1/2	4	54	8/10	5/8	5 6/10
5/8	3 7/10	1/8	1	3/4	5 9/10
3/4	3 5/10	1/4	1 2/10	7/8	6 1/10
7/8	3 2/10	3/8	1 4/10	57	6 4/10
52	3	1/2	1 7/10	1/8	6 6/10
1/8	2 7/10	5/8	1 9/10	1/4	6 8/10
1/4	2 5/10	3/4	2 1/10	7
3/8	2 2/10	7/8	2 4/10	7 3/10
1/2	2	55	2 6/10	58	8 2/10

Par is, $53\frac{71}{125}$.

VENICE, AND LYONS.

80	26
81	24 5/10
82	22 9/10
83	21 5/10
84	20
85	18 6/10
	18 2/10
	17 9/10
	17 5/10
86	17 2/10
	16 9/10
	16 5/10
	16 2/10
87	15 9/10
	15 6/10
	15 3/10
	14 9/10
88	14 6/10
	14 3/10
	13 9/10
	13 6/10
89	13 3/10
	13
	12 6/10
	12 3/10

90	12
	11 7/10
	11 4/10
	11 1/10
91	10 8/10
	10 5/10
	10 2/10
	9 9/10
92	9 6/10
	9 3/10
	9
	8 7/10
93	8 4/10
	8 1/10
	7 8/10
	7 5/10
94	7 2/10
	6 9/10
	6 6/10
	6 4/10
95	6 1/10
	5 8/10
	5 5/10
	5 3/10

96	5
	4 7/10
	4 4/10
	4 2/10
97	3 9/10
	3 6/10
	3 4/10
	3 1/10
98	2 9/10
	2 6/10
	2 3/10
	2
99	1 8/10
	1 5/10
	1 3/10
	1
100	8/10
	6/10
	3/10
100 2/11	Par
101	2/10
	4/10
	7/10
	9/10

102	1 2/10
	1 4/10
	1 7/10
	1 9/10
103	2 2/10
	2 4/10
	2 7/10
	2 9/10
104	3 2/10
	3 4/10
	3 7/10
	3 9/10
105	4 2/10
	4 4/10
	4 7/10
	4 9/10
106	5 2/10
	5 4/10
	5 6/10
	5 9/10
107	6 1/10
	6 3/10
	6 6/10
	6 8/10
108	7 1/10

Par is, 100 2/11 *Duc.*

VIENNA, AND VENICE.

150	8/10
151	1 5/10
152	2 2/10
153	2 8/10
154	3 5/10
155	4 2/10
156	4 8/10
157	5 5/10
	5 8/10
158	6 1/10
	6 5/10
159	6 8/10
	7 1/10
160	7 5/10
	7 8/10
161	8 1/10
	8 5/10
162	8 8/10
	9 2/10
163	9 5/10
	9 9/10

164	10 2/10
	1/2
165	10 9/10
	1/2
166	11 5/10
	1/2
	11 8/10
167	12 2/10
	1/2
168	12 9/10
	1/2
169	13 5/10
	1/2
170	14 2/10
	1/2
171	14 9/10
	1/2
172	15 5/10
	1/2
173	16 2/10
	1/2
174	16 9/10

	1/2
175	17 2/10
	1/2
176	17 9/10
	1/2
177	18 6/10
	1/2
178	19 3/10
	1/2
179	19 9/10
	1/2
180	20 6/10
	21
	1/2
181	21 3/10
	1/2
182	22
	1/2
183	22 6/10
	1/2
184	23 3/10
185	23 6/10
	24 3/10

Par is, 148 4/5.

AN Alphabetical Explication OF THE FOREGOING TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

A.

Amsterdam Exchange on *Breslaw.*

TAble I. gives so many Styvers *in Banco* for a Rixdollar *in Breslaw*; and below the Table you see the Par of the Exchange at 50 Styvers in *Banco* at *Amsterdam*, for a true Rixdollar of fine Money at *Breslaw*.

The said Table begins at 35 Styvers in *Banco* at *Amsterdam*, for a Rixdollar in *Breslaw*; and at that rate *Breslaw* loses upon the Exchange, $42\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent.* That is to say, That *Breslaw* gives $142\frac{2}{10}$ to receive at *Amsterdam* 100 *in Banco.* There follows under, in the second Square $\frac{1}{8}$, that is to say, That if the Rixdollar at *Breslaw* is at $35\frac{1}{8}$ Styvers of *Amsterdam*, *Breslaw* loses but $42\frac{4}{10}$, which you find in the second Square on the Right-hand; and so following in Order all the three Columns of the Table, you will find the Exchange Calculated the length of $42\frac{3}{4}$ Styvers for 1 Rixdollar of *Breslaw*, at which rate *Breslaw* loses but 17 *per Cent.*

This Decimal way of Fractions is absolutely the most easie, most exact, and most convenient Method that can be Practised in all Calculations.

EXAMPLE.

The Course of the *Amsterdam* Exchange on *Breslaw*, being at 39 Styvers *in Banco*, in the first of these Places, for 1 Rixdollar in the latter, I ask how many Rixdollars at *Amsterdam* will render (at that Rate) 1525 Rixdollars at *Breslaw?*

To resolve this with ease, I look to the second Column of the Table, where I find 39; and in the Square on the Right-hand, there being $28\frac{2}{10}$, by that I see that *Breslaw* loses $28\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent.* so that *Breslaw* gives $128\frac{2}{10}$ to Receive at *Amsterdam* 100, upon which I make this Analogy.

As	to	so
128:2	100	1525
	0	000

Ans. $1189\frac{351}{641}$ Rixd.

2430
11480
12240
Remains 702 | $\frac{351}{641}$
1282

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

So that you thereby see that 1525 Rixdollars at *Breslaw* will render 1189 $\frac{35}{41}$ Rixdollars *in Banco*, at *Amsterdam*. And to Reduce this into Florins, nothing is more easy.

EXAMPLE.

Finding occasion to Negotiate upon *Breslaw* at 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ Styvers *in Banco* at *Amsterdam*, for 1 Rixdollar in *Breslaw*, I ask how much I lose *per Cent.*

ANSWER.

In the second Column I look for 37 $\frac{3}{4}$, and I see above 37 $\frac{5}{8}$, and below there is $\frac{1}{4}$, so that in the Square on the Right-hand of the $\frac{3}{4}$, I see that *Breslaw* loses 32 $\frac{5}{10}$, which is the same thing as 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* and so of the rest.

Amsterdam Exchange upon *Cadiz.*

Table 2. gives so many Grosses *in Banco*, at *Amsterdam* for 1 Ducat of Exchange containing 375 Maravedies of *Cadiz*, a *Dutch* Gros, being $\frac{1}{2}$ Styver; which latter Note, that we will henceforth express (for brevities sake) by the Letter (*g*) thus written.

The Par is here at 131 $\frac{11}{15}$ *g. in Banco* at *Amsterdam*, for 1 Ducat of Exchange in *Cadiz*, We value the old Rixdollar at *Amsterdam* at 8 $\frac{13}{34}$ Rials old *Spanish* Money, and every Rial 34 Mar.

To render it the more useful for the Computation of the *Amsterdam* Exchange upon *Cadiz*. The Table begins at a very low Price, being 80 *g. in Banco* for 1 Ducat of 375 Marvedies; at which rate *Cadiz* loses 64 $\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent*; since that Place gives 164 $\frac{4}{10}$ to receive at *Amsterdam* 100.

EXAMPLE.

Finding an occasion to draw upon *Cadiz* at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ *g. per* Ducat, I would know how much *Cadiz* loses *per Cent.* according to the Par of Exchange betwixt those two Places.

ANSWER.

To find this out, I look into the third Column of this Table, where I see 110, and under it $\frac{1}{2}$, opposite to which in the Square, at the Right-hand, I find 19, by which I see, that according to the just Par of Exchange, *Cadiz* loses 19 *per Cent.*

Amsterdam Exchange upon *Conings berg.*

The Exchange of this Place being the same with that of *Dantzick*, we shall refer you to Table 3, where you will find the Computation ready made: Remark only this difference, That whereas the Par of the *Amsterdam* Exchange upon *Dantzick*, is 216 *Polish* Grosses Current in the said *Dantzick*, for 1 Pound Gros of 6 Florins *in Banco* of *Amsterdam*: The Par of the *Amsterdam* Exchange with *Conings berg*, is only 1 Pound Gros of 6 Florins Current Money in *Holland*, as you may see by the

the aforesaid Table, N° 3, and the Explication thereof, as here it follows.

Amsterdam Exchange upon *Dantzick.*

Table 3. gives 1 P G. of 6 Florins *in Banco* at *Amsterdam*, for more or less *Polish* Grosses currrent at *Dantzick.*

The Table begins by 230 P. Gross, and at that rate *Dantzick* loses 6 $\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent*, since that Place pays 106 $\frac{4}{10}$ for 100 *in Banco* at *Amsterdam.*

EXAMPLE.

If I would draw upon *Dantzick* at 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Polish* Grosses *per* P G. *in Banco* at *Amsterdam*, I demand how much *Dantzick* should lose according to the Par of the Exchange?

ANSWER.

In the 4th Column of this Table, I seek 272, under which I see $\frac{1}{2}$, and opposite to that on the Right-hand 26 $\frac{1}{10}$; by which I perceive, that *Dantzick*, according to the Par of the Exchange betwixt those two Places, loses 26 $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* &c.

Amsterdam Exchange upon *Frankfort.*

Table 4. gives more or less Grosses *in Banco*, according to the Course of the Exchange, for 1 Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Change, 82 of which are worth 100 Cruitzers Current Money at the said *Frankfort.*

The Table begins at 80 *g.* at which Rate *Frankfort* gives 110 to receive 100 *in Banco* at *Amsterdam:* The Par is, as it may be seen under the Table, at 88 $\frac{28}{569}$ *g. in Banco* at *Amsterdam*, for 65 Cruitzers of Change in *Frankfort*, which comes to the Rate of 73 $\frac{4}{5}$ Cruitzers of Change for 1 Rixdollar, or 90 Cruitzers Current at *Frankfort*, according as the Estimation thereof has been made at that Place.

EXAMPLE.

Drawing upon *Frankfort* at 81 $\frac{1}{8}$ *g. per F.* of 65 Cruitzers of Change at *Frankfort*; I demand how much that Place loses *per Cent*, according to the Par of the Exchange?

ANSWER.

I first find out in the 9th Square, of the first Column of the Table, 81, and the third under that $\frac{3}{8}$, next to which on the Right-hand is 8 $\frac{2}{10}$, by which I see that *Frankfort* loses 8 $\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent*, since that Place must give 108 $\frac{2}{10}$, to receive at *Amsterdam* 100 *in Banco.*

Amsterdam Exchange upon *Genoa.*

The Exchange of *Amsterdam* and *Genoa*, being the same with *Amsterdam* and *Leghorn*; we therefore refer you to Table 6, and the Explication thereof.

Amsterdam

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Hamburgh.*

Table 5 gives more or leſs Styvers *in Banco* at *Amſterdam* according to the Courſe of the Exchange: for 1 Dollar of Exchange of 32 Shillings Lubs at *Hamburgh in Banco.* The Par (as below the Table) is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Styvers for Value of the ſaid Dollar of Exchange at *Hamburgh*, according to the Eſtimation of a Rixdollar, which is at *Amſterdam* 50 Styvers *in Banco*, and at *Hamburgh* 48 Shillings Lubs.

The Table begins at 31 Styvers, and at that Rate *Hamburgh* loſes 7 $\frac{5}{10}$ *per Cent.* ſince they there give 107 $\frac{5}{10}$ to receive at *Amſterdam* 100.

E X A M P L E.

Negotiating a Bill of Exchange at *Hamburgh* at 32 $\frac{1}{16}$ I ask what *Hamburgh* loſes according to the Par of the Exchange?

A N S W E R.

In the firſt Column of the Table I find 32, and in the Square under it $\frac{1}{16}$, in the Square oppoſite to which on the right Hand I find 4, and thereby I ſee that *Hamburgh* loſes 4 *per Cent.* ſince they muſt at that Rate give 104 at *Hamburgh*, to receive 100 at *Amſterdam.*

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Leghorn.*

Table 6 gives (according to the Courſe of Exchange) more or leſs *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam* for 1 Piece of Eight at *Leghorn.*

The Par is here at 95 $\frac{33}{57}$ *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam*, for 1 Piece of 8, having been valued as the Rixdollar, which is worth 1 $\frac{25}{37}$ Piece of 8.

The Table begins by 90 *g. in Banco*, and at that Rate *Leghorn* loſes, according to the Par upon *Amſterdam* in *Banco*, 6 *per Cent.* as at 96 *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam* for 1 Piece of 8 at *Leghorn*, *Amſterdam* loſes, according to the Par upon *Leghorn*, $\frac{6}{10}$ *per Cent.* giving at *Amſterdam* 100 $\frac{6}{10}$ to receive at *Leghorn* 100.

E X A M P L E.

Drawing upon *Leghorn* at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam* for the Piece of 8 at *Leghorn*, I would know how much *Leghorn* loſes *per Cent.*

A N S W E R.

I ſeek in the firſt Column of this Table 94, and 2 Squares under it, I find $\frac{1}{2}$, in the Square oppoſite to which on the Right Hand I find 1, by which I know that at that Rate *Leghorn* loſes 1 *per Cent.* giving 101 there to receive 100 at *Amſterdam in Banco.*

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Leipſick.*

Table 7 gives more or leſs Styvers current Money in *Amſterdam* for 1 Rixdollar at *Leipſick*, and the Par is at 50 Styvers ſaid current Money for the ſaid Rixdollar.

The

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

The Table begins at 40 Styvers, and at that Rate *Leipſick* loſes 25 *per Cent.* ſince they give 125, to receive at *Amſterdam* 100 cur. Mon.

If the Exchange upon *Amſterdam* ſhould happen to fall lower than 40 Styvers, you may make uſe of the Table for the *Amſterdam* Exchange upon *Breſlaw*, it being the ſame Reduction; with this Exception, that the Exchange of *Breſlaw* is ſuppos'd to be Money *in Banco*, and that of *Leipſick* only current Money; and the Par betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Leipſick* being computed at 50 Styvers current Money in the firſt of thoſe Places, for 1 Rixdollar in the latter, it is to be ſuppos'd, That the ſaid Rixdollar of *Leipſick*, is only worth 50 Styvers current Money in *Amſterdam*.

EXAMPLE.

The Courſe of Exchange upon *Leipſick*, being at 43 $\frac{7}{8}$ Styvers current Money for 1 Rixdollar, to know what *Leipſick* loſes at that Rate, I look in the 4th Square of the Second Column of the Table, where I find 43, and 7 Squares under that $\frac{7}{8}$, oppoſite to which in the Square on the Right Hand, I find 13 $\frac{2}{10}$; whereby it appears that *Leipſick* loſes 13 $\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent.* ſince it gives 113 $\frac{2}{10}$ to receive at *Amſterdam* 100 currant Money.

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Lions*,

Being the ſame with that upon *Paris*, of which you will find the Table, N° 10, I ſhall referr you to the Explication of the ſaid Table.

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Lisbon*.

Table 8 gives more or leſs *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam*, for the Croiſado of 400 Reas at *Lisbon*; and the Par is here 63 $\frac{10}{171}$ *g.* for 1 Croiſado, which is very exact, according to the Eſtimation we have made of 1 $\frac{1}{27}\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces of 8, for 1 Rixdollar fine Money.

The Table begins at 40 *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam*, for 1 Croiſado of 400 Reas at *Lisbon*; at which Rate *Lisbon* loſes, according to the Par of Exchange with *Amſterdam*, 59 *per Cent.* ſince that Place gives 159, to receive at *Amſterdam* 100.

Amſterdam Exchange upon *London*.

Table 9 gives, according to the Courſe of Exchange, more or leſs Shillings and Pennies Fleems (the Shilling Fleems being 6 Styvers and the Penny, $\frac{1}{2}$ Styver) for 1 *l.* Sterling, or 20 Shillings *Engliſh*.

The Table beginning at 28 Shillings Fleems (which is a very low Rate) continues by 29 and 30, under which you find 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* which you muſt underſtand to be Pennies Fleems, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers, which otherways are named Groſſes, and ordinarily deſign'd in this Treatiſe by this Letter *g.*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

At the Rate of 28 Shillings Fleems, for 1 Pound *Engliſh*, *London* loſes 32 $\frac{3}{10}$ *per Cent.* giving at *London* 132 $\frac{3}{10}$, to receive at *Amſterdam* 100; the Par being here 37 $\frac{1}{27}$ Shillings Fleems at *Amſterdam*, for 1 Pound Sterling at *London*.

EXAMPLE.

Negotiating a Bill of Exchange at 35 Shillings, 5 Groſſes Fleems, for 1 Pound Sterling at *London*, to know how much *London* loſes according to the Par of Exchange. In the Third Column of the Table I ſeek 35, and in the Fifth Square under it finding 5, and in the Square oppoſite to that on the Right Hand, 4 $\frac{6}{10}$; I thereby diſcover that *London* loſes at that Rate 4 $\frac{6}{10}$ *per Cent.*

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Madrid*,

Being the ſame with that upon *Cadiz*, Table 2; I refer you thither for the Exchange upon the ſaid Place.

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Paris*.

Table 10 gives more or leſs *g.* in *Banco* at *Amſterdam*, for 1 Crown of 60 Solſes in *Paris*; and the Par is here 100 *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam*, for the ſaid Crown of 60 Solſes at *Paris*.

Becauſe of the frequent changing of the current Value of the Coins of *France*, according to the Pleaſure of their King, which has no ſmall Influence upon the Courſe of the Exchange abroad, the Table begins at a very low Price, being 70 *g. in Banco* for 1 Crown at *Paris*; at which Rate *Paris* loſes 42 $\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

Negotiating in *Amſterdam* a Bill of Exchange upon *Paris*, at 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ *g.* in *Banco*, for the ſaid Crown, to know what *Paris* loſes according to the Par of Exchange with *Amſterdam*; I ſeek in the ſecond Column of the Table, 84, three Squares under which finding $\frac{1}{4}$, and in that oppoſite to the ſaid $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Right Hand, 18; I ſee that *Paris* gives 118 for 100 *in Banco* at *Amſterdam*, and ſo loſes 18 *per Cent.*

Amſterdam Exchange upon *Venice*.

Table 11 gives more or leſs *g. in Banco* at *Amſterdam*, for 1 Ducat *in Banco* at *Venice*; and the Par is here 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ *g. per* Ducat, according to the Eſtimation made at *Venice*, by the value of the Rixdollar fine Money there tax'd at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Livers or 150 Soldi.

The Table begins at 91 *g.* and at that Rate *Venice* loſes 9 *per Cent.*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

EXAMPLE.

Remitting to *Venice* at 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ *g. in Banco* of *Amsterdam*, for 1 Ducat at *Venice*; to know how much *Venice* loses according to the Par of the Exchange: I find in the Third Column 98, 6 Squares under which I find $\frac{1}{4}$, and opposite to that on the Right $\frac{4}{10}$, by which I see that *Venice* gives 100 $\frac{4}{10}$ *in Banco*, to receive 100 *in Banco* at *Amsterdam*, and so loses $\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent.*

Antwerp Exchange upon *Cadiz*,

Being the same with that of *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz*; I shall refer you for the same to Table 18, with its Explication.

The Par is 126 $\frac{6}{19}$ *g.* at *Antwerp*, for 1 Ducat of Exchange at *Cadiz*, having valued the Rixdollar at *Antwerp* at 96 *g.* and at *Cadiz* at 1 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{7}\frac{2}{2}$ Pieces of 8.

Antwerp Exchange upon *Frankfort.*

Table 12 gives more or less *g.* at *Antwerp*, for 1 Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Change at *Frankfort.*

The Par is 84 $\frac{6}{17}\frac{8}{3}$ *g.* at *Antwerp*, for 1 Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange at *Frankfort.*

The Table begins at 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 *g.* under which are the Eighth Parts; under 80 there is $\frac{1}{8}$, and next it on the Right Hand $\frac{2}{16}$; at which Rate *Antwerp* should gain and *Frankfort* should lose 5 $\frac{5}{16}$ *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

The Course of Exchange being at 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ *g. per* Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Change at *Frankfort*, finding in the Second Column of the Table, 85, and in the Second Square under it $\frac{1}{4}$, there being on the Right Hand opposite to the said $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{8}{16}$, I see that *Antwerp*, according to the Par of the Exchange, loses $\frac{8}{16}$ *per Cent.* since that Place gives 100 $\frac{8}{16}$ to receive only 100.

Antwerp Exchange upon *Hamburgh*,

Is the same with that of *Hamburgh*, Table 17; except that instead of the Shillings Lubs you must here reckon Styvers, the Change of *Antwerp* upon *Hamburgh* giving more or less Styvers, according to the Course, to receive a Dollar of 32 Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh.*

The Table begins at 25 Styvers, and the Par is 32, equal to the 32 Shillings Lubs *in Banco.*

If you Negotiate by *g.* you may easily reduce them into Styvers, only by dividing them by 2; and so you may very conveniently make use of this Table.

Antwerp

An Explication of the foregoing Tables.

Antwerp Exchange upon *Lions.*

Table 13 gives more or leſs *g.* at *Antwerp*, (according to the Courſe of Exchange) for 1 Crown at *Lions*, the Par being 96 *g. per* Crown.

The Table begins at 75 *g.* and at that Rate, according to the Par of Exchange betwixt thoſe two Places, *Lions* loſes 28 *per Cent.* and ſuppoſing the Exchange was at 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ *g. per* Crown, it would loſe but 12 $\frac{6}{10}$.

Antwerp Exchange upon *Lisbon,*

Being preciſely the ſame with that of *Hamburgh* upon *Lisbon*, I ſhall refer you to Table 21, and the Explication of the ſame.

Antwerp Exchange upon *London.*

See the Table of the *London* Exchange upon *Hamburgh*, N° 25.

The Par is 35 $\frac{5}{8}$ Shillings Fleems, for 1 Pound Sterling in *London.*

Antwerp Exchange upon *Madrid.*

See the Table of the *Hamburgh* Exchange upon *Cadiz.* N° 18.

The Par is 126 $\frac{6}{1}$ *g.* at *Antwerp*, for 1 Ducat of Exchange at *Cadiz.*

Antwerp Exchange upon *Paris.*

See *Antwerp* upon *Lions*, Table 13.

Antwerp Exchange upon *Venice.*

See *Hamburgh* upon *Venice*, Tab. 22.

Augsburgh Exchange upon *Venice.*

Page 14 gives ſo many Florins at *Augsburgh*, for 100 Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*; and the Par is 148 $\frac{4}{5}$ Florins for 100 Ducats.

In the *Venice* Exchange upon *Augsburgh* you muſt reduce the Rixdollars into Florins.

EXAMPLE I.

Having ordered my Correſpondent at *Augsburgh* to remit me a certain Summ of Money to *Venice*, he adviſes me that he has done it at 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins, for 100 Ducats of *Venice.*

To know how much *Venice* loſes, I ſeek in the fourth Column of the Table, 148, and in the Third Square under it $\frac{1}{2}$, next to which on the Right Hand there being $\frac{2}{10}$; I thereby ſee, that according to the Par of the Exchange upon *Augsburgh*, *Venice* loſes $\frac{2}{10}$, by giving 100 $\frac{2}{10}$ *in Banco* to receive 100.

EXAMPLE. II.

Suppoſe a Merchant of *Venice* remits me upon *Augsburgh* 2500 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars, perhaps at 143 $\frac{1}{4}$ Florins at *Augsburgh*, for 100 Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*; I demand how much *Venice* loſes *per Cent.* and to how many *Venetian* Ducats the Summ, that he has remitted me to *Venice*, amounts?

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

OPERATION.

2500 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars.
90 Cruitz. 65 Cruitz. *per* Flor.

225030 Cruitzers 3462 Florins

300
403
130
000

143 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 100 — 3462 Flor.
4
575
13848 00

Anſ. 2408 $\frac{8}{23}$ Ducats
2348
4800
Remains 200

And ſo I ſee that *Venice* loſes, according to the Par upon *Augsburgh*, 3 $\frac{5}{10}$ *per Cent.* giving there 103 $\frac{5}{10}$ *in Banco*, to receive 100 at *Augsburgh*.

B.

Bremen Exchange upon *London.*

Table 15 gives (according to the Courſe of the Exchange) more or leſs Rixdollars for 100 Pounds Sterling at *London*, the Rixdollar being valued at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shillings Sterling; the Par is 444 $\frac{4}{9}$ Rixdollars, for 100 Pounds Sterling.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſing the *Bremen* Exchange upon *London* at 502 Rixdollars, for 100 Pounds Sterling, to know how much *Bremen* loſes, I look in the Second Column of the Table for 502, and finding in the Square oppoſite to it on the Right Hand, 12 $\frac{2}{10}$, I thereby know that *Bremen* gives 112 $\frac{2}{10}$ to take 100 in *London*.

C.

Cadiz Exchange upon *Amſterdam.*

See *Amſterdam* Exchange upon *Cadiz.* Table 2.

Cadiz Exchange upon *Antwerp,*

Is the ſame with that of *Antwerp* upon *Cadiz*, which I told you was made juſt as that of *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz*; which you will find Table 18, to which I refer you.

Cadiz Exchange upon *Hamburgh.*

See *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz*, Table 18.

Cadiz Exchange upon *London.*

See the Table of the *London* Exchange upon *Cadiz.* Table 25.

Coningsberg Exchange upon *Amſterdam.*

See *Amſterdam* upon *Dantzick*, Table 3. and make your Computation according to that Table.

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

F.

Frankfort Exchange upon *Amsterdam.*

See *Amsterdam* upon *Frankfort.* Table 4.

Frankfort Exchange upon *Antwerp.*

See *Antwerp* upon *Frankfort.* Table 12.

Frankfort Exchange upon *Hamburgh.*

See *Hamburgh* upon *Frankfort.* Table 19.

Frankfort Exchange upon *Lions.*

Table 16 gives more or less Cruitzers of Exchange at *Frankfort*, to receive a Crown at *Lions*; the Par being 73 $\frac{4}{5}$ Cruitzers for 1 Crown.

EXAMPLE.

A Merchant of *Frankfort* drawing upon *Lions* Exchange at 72 Cruitzers for 1 Crown, *Lions* loses 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* but on the other Hand negotiating at 76 Cruitzers of Change at *Frankfort* for 1 Crown at *Lions*, *Frankfort* loses 3 *per Cent.* as you may see by the Table.

G.

Genoa Exchange upon *Amsterdam.*

See *Amsterdam* upon *Leghorn.* Table 6.

Genoa Exchange upon *London.*

They give, according to the Course of Exchange, more or less Pence Sterling at *London*, for the Piece of Eight at *Genoa*; for which you may make use of the Table of the *London* Exchange upon *Cadiz.* Table 25, the Par being for both Places 51 $\frac{24}{95}$ Pence Sterling, for 1 Piece of 8.

H.

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Amsterdam.*

See *Amsterdam* upon *Hamburgh.* Table 5.

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Antwerp.*

Table 17 gives the *Dollar* of 32 Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for so many *g.* at *Antwerp*, and the Par is here 32 Shilling Lubs for 64 *g.* or 32 Styvers.

EXAMPLE.

Negotiating at *Antwerp* upon *Hamburgh* at 63 Styvers *per* Dollar of 32 Shillings Lubs, to know what *Hamburgh*

;

burgh loſes; reducing the *g.* into Styvers I find 31 ½, and having likewiſe found out in the firſt Column of the Table, 31, and 4 Squares under it ½, I find in the Square next the ſaid ½, on the Right Hand, 1 $\frac{6}{10}$, which is what *Hamburgh* loſes *per Cent.* according to the Par of the Exchange of *Antwerp.*

But ſuppoſing the Courſe of Exchange upon *Hamburgh* 34 ⅞ Styvers for a Dollar of 32 Shillings Lubs, at *Hamburgh in Banco*, finding in the Second Column of the Table, 34, and in the Third Square of the Third Column ⅞, having in the next Square oppoſite to it on the Right Hand, 9. I thereby ſee that *Antwerp* gives 109 to take at *Hamburgh* 100, and ſo loſes 9 *per Cent.*

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Cadiz.*

Table 18 gives (according to the Courſe of Exchange) more or leſs *g. in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Ducat of Exchange at *Cadiz*; the Par being here 126 $\frac{6}{19}$ *g. in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Ducat of Exchange at *Cadiz.*

EXAMPLE.

Drawing at *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz* Exchange, at 115 ½ *g. in Banco*, in the firſt of thoſe Places, for a Ducat of Exchange in the latter, finding in the Third Column of the Table, 115, and next under it ½, I ſee in the Square to the Right of the ſaid ½, 2 $\frac{1}{10}$, which *Cadiz* loſes *per Cent.* according to the Par of the Exchange with *Hamburgh.*

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Frankfort.*

Table 19 gives more or leſs Cruitzers of Exchange at *Frankfort*, for 1 Dollarof 32 Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*; the Par being 49 ⅛ Cruitzers *per* Dollar.

EXAMPLE.

Remitting from *Hamburgh* to *Frankfort* Exchange at 54 ⅜ Cruitzers *per* Dollar of 32 Shillings Lubs *in Banco*, by looking in the Third Column of the Table for 54, and finding in the Third Square under it ⅜, having oppoſite to it on the Right Hand 10 $\frac{4}{10}$, I ſee that *Frankfort* gives 110 $\frac{4}{10}$, to receive at *Hamburgh* 100 *in Banco.*

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Lions.*

Table 20 gives more or leſs Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Crown of 60 Solſes at *Lions*; the Par being 48 Shillings Lubs *per* Crown.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe I draw from *Hamburgh* upon *Lions* at 47 ½ Shillings Lubs *per* Crown, firſt looking in the fourth Column of the Table for 47, and 4 Squares under it for ½, I find on the Right Hand of the latter 1, which is

is what *Lions* loſes *per Cent.* the Exchange being at the aforeſaid Rate.

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Lisbon.*

Table 21 gives (according to the Courſe of the Exchange) more or leſs *g. in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Croiſado of 400 Reas at *Lisbon*; the Par being 61 $\frac{23}{28}$ *g.* for the ſaid Croiſado.

EXAMPLE.

Drawing at *Hamburgh* upon *Lisbon* at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ *g. per Croiſado*; finding out in the 4th Column of the Table, 59, and 2 Squares under it $\frac{1}{2}$, to the Right of the latter I ſee 2 $\frac{6}{10}$, which is what *Lisbon* loſes *per Cent.*

Hamburgh Exchange upon *London.*

See *London* upon *Hamburgh*. Tab. 26.

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Madrid.*

See *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz*. Tab. 18.

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Paris.*

See *Hamburgh* upon *Lions*. Tab. 20.

Hamburgh Exchange upon *Venice.*

Table 22 gives more or leſs *g. in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Ducat of Exchange at *Venice*; the Par being 95 $\frac{22}{125}$ *g. per* Ducat.

EXAMPLE.

Negotiating at *Hamburgh* upon *Venice* at 92 $\frac{1}{8}$ *g. per* Ducat; finding in the Third Column of the Table, 92, and 7 Squares under that $\frac{1}{8}$, with 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ in the next Square to the latter on the Right Hand; I find that *Venice* loſes at that Rate 2 $\frac{5}{10}$ *per Cent.*

L.

Leghorn Exchange upon *Amſterdam.*

See *Amſterdam* upon *Leghorn.* Table 6.

Leghorn Exchange upon *London.*

See *London* upon *Cadiz*. Table 25.

Lions Exchange upon *Amſterdam.*

See *Amſterdam* upon *Paris*. Tab. 10.

Lions Exchange upon *Antwerp.*

See *Antwerp* upon *Lions*. Tab. 13.

Lions Exchange upon *Frankfort.*

See *Frankfort* upon *Lions*. Tab. 16.

Lions Exchange upon *Hamburgh.*

See *Hamburgh* upon *Lions*. Tab. 20.

Lions

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Lions Exchange upon *London.*

See *London* upon *Paris.* Table 27.

Lions Exchange upon *Venice.*

Table 23 gives, according to the Courſe of the Exchange, more or leſs Crowns of 60 Solſes at *Lions*, for 100 Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*; the Par being 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ Crowns *per* Ducat.

The Table begins at 95 Crowns at *Lions*, for 100 Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*; at which Rate *Venice* loſes 4 $\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent.* But ſuppoſing the Exchange were at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns at *Lions*, for 100 Ducats in *Venice*, *Lions* ſhould at that Rate loſe 5 *per Cent.* as you may eaſily diſcover by the ordinary Method in the Table.

Lisbon Exchange upon *Amſterdam.*

See *Amſterdam* upon *Lisbon.* Tab. 8.

Lisbon Exchange upon *Antwerp.*

See *Antwerp* upon *Lisbon*, where you are referr'd to the Table of *Hamburgh* upon *Lisbon.* N° 21.

Lisbon Exchange upon *Hamburgh.*

See the aforeſaid Table of *Hamburgh* upon *Lisbon.* N° 21.

Lisbon Exchange upon *London.*

Table 24 gives (according to the Courſe of Exchange) more or leſs Pence Sterling at *London*, for 1000 Reas at *Lisbon*; the Par being at 87 $\frac{1}{3}$ Pence Sterling for the 1000 Reas.

EXAMPLE.

Negotiating from *London* upon *Lisbon* at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence Sterling for 1000 Reas; finding in the Third Column of the Table, 82, and 4 Squares under it $\frac{1}{2}$, with 4 in the next Square on the Right Hand of the ſaid $\frac{1}{2}$, I ſee that according to the Par of the *Lisbon* Exchange upon *London*, the firſt of thoſe Places loſes 4 *per Cent.*

London Exchange upon *Amſterdam.*

See *Amſterdam* upon *London.* Tab. 9. which is preciſely the ſame thing.

London Exchange upon *Antwerp.*

See *London* Exchange upon *Hamburgh.* Tab. 25.

London Exchange upon *Bremen.*

See *Bremen* upon *London.* Tab. 15.

London Exchange upon *Cadiz.*

Tab. 25 gives more or leſs Pence Sterling for 1 Piece of 8 at *Cadiz*; the Par being at 51 $\frac{5}{9}$ Pence Sterling, for 1 Piece of 8.

The Table begins with 48 Pence for 1 Piece of Eight; at which Rate *Cadiz* loſes 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ *per Cent.* but ſuppoſing I draw from *London* upon *Cadiz* at 55 Pence Sterling for 1 Piece of 8,

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

by the laſt Square of the Table, I find that *London* ſhould loſe 7 $\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent.*

London Exchange upon *Hamburgh.*

Table 26 gives 1 Pound Sterling, for more or leſs Shillings Groſs of 6 Styvers each at *Hamburgh in Banco*; the Par being 35 $\frac{1}{9}$ of ſaid Shillings *per* l. Sterling.

The Table begins at 27 Shillings Groſs at *Hamburgh*, for 1 l. Sterling at *London*; at which Rate *London* loſes, according to the Par of Exchange upon *Hamburgh*, 31 $\frac{6}{10}$ *per Cent.*

You may likewiſe make uſe of this Table for calculating the Exchange of the Dollar of 32 Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, at ſo many Pence Sterling in *London*; but in this Caſe you muſt take the inferiour Cyphers for $\frac{1}{12}$ Parts of a Penny Sterling. For Example negotiating at *London* upon *Hamburgh* at 34 $\frac{7}{12}$ Pence Sterling for 1 Dollar of 32 Shillings Lubs; finding in the Third Column of the Table, 34; and 7 Squares under it 7 (by which I muſt underſtand $\frac{7}{12}$ of a Penny Sterling) ſeeing likewiſe in the next Square on the Right Hand of the 7, 2 $\frac{8}{10}$, I find that, according to the Par of the *London* Exchange upon *Hamburgh*, the latter of thoſe Places loſes 2 $\frac{8}{10}$ *per Cent.*

London Exchange upon *Leghorn.*

See that of *London* upon *Cadiz.* Table 24.

London Exchange upon *Lions.*

See *London* upon *Paris.* Tab. 27.

London Exchange upon *Lisbon.*

See *Lisbon* upon *London.* Tab. 24.

London Exchange upon *Madrid.*

See *London* upon *Cadiz.* Tab. 25.

London Exchange upon *Paris.*

Page 27 gives more or leſs Pence Sterling in *London*, for 1 Crown of 60 Solſes in *Paris*; and the Par is 54 Pence Sterling *per* Crown.

The Table begins at 38 Pence Sterling; at which Rate *Paris* loſes (according to the Par of the Exchange) 42 $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.*

But if on the other Hand I draw from *London* upon *Paris* at 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ Pence Sterling *per* Crown, *London* ſhould loſe 5 $\frac{3}{10}$ *per Cent.* as you may ſee by looking, according to the ordinary Method, in the fourth Column of the Table.

London Exchange upon *Venice.*

Table 28 gives (according to the Courſe of Exchange) more or leſs Pence Sterling at *London*, for 1 Ducat *in Banco* at *Venice.*

The Table begins at 50 Pence Sterling *per* Ducat; at which Rate *Venice* loſes (according to the Par of Exchange with *London*) 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.*

But

But ſuppoſing, on the contrary, I drew from *London* upon *Venice*, a 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ Pence Sterling *per* Ducat, by ſeeking in the ſecond Column of the Table, 54, and 6 Squares under that $\frac{3}{4}$, there being in the next Square to the Right Hand of the ſaid $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 $\frac{1}{10}$; I ſee that, according to the Par of the Exchange, *London* loſes ſo much.

Madrid Exchange upon *Amſterdam*

Is wrought as that of *Amſterdam* upon *Madrid*, according to the Table of *Amſterdam* upon *Cadiz*. N° 2.

Madrid Exchange upon *Antwerp*.

See *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz*. Tab. 18.

Madrid Exchange upon *Hamburgh*.

See the aboveſaid Table of *Hamburgh* upon *Cadiz*. Tab. 18.

Madrid Exchange upon *London*.

See *London* upon *Cadiz*. Tab. 25.

N.

Nuremberg Exchange upon *Venice*.

See the Table of *Vienna* upon *Venice*. N° 30.

P.

Note that the *Paris* Exchange upon all places being preciſely the ſame with that of *Lions* I ſhall (for Brevity ſake) refer you to it.

V.

Venice Exchange upon *Amſterdam*.

See *Amſterdam* upon *Venice*. Tab. 11.

Venice Exchange upon *Augsburgh*.

See *Augsburgh* upon *Venice*. Tab. 14.

Venice Exchange upon *Frankfort*.

See the aboveſaid Table of *Augsburgh* upon *Venice*. N° 14.

Venice Exchange upon *Hamburgh*.

See *Hamburgh* upon *Venice*. Tab. 22.

Venice Exchange upon *Lions*.

Table 29 gives (according to the Courſe of Exchange) more or leſs Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*, for 100 Crowns at *Lions*; and the Par is 100 $\frac{25}{31}$ Ducats for 100 Crowns.

EXAMPLE.

The Exchange being 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ducats for 100 Crowns at *Lions*; finding in the Third Column of the Table, 98, and juſt under it $\frac{1}{4}$, I ſee by the next Square towards the Right Hand, that *Lions* loſes, according to the Par of the Exchange, 2 $\frac{6}{10}$ *per Cent*.

Venice

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Venice Exchange upon *London*.

See *London* upon *Venice*. Tab. 28.

Venice Exchange upon *Nuremberg*.

See *Vienna* upon *Venice*. Tab. 30.

Venice Exchange upon *Paris*.

See *Lions* upon *Venice*. Tab. 23.

Venice Exchange upon *Vienna*.

See the following Article of the Exchange of *Vienna* upon *Venice*, and the Table for that Exchange. N° 30.

Vienna Exchange upon *Venice*.

Tab. 30 gives so many Florins at *Vienna*, for 100 Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*; and the Par is $148\frac{4}{5}$ Florins for 100 Ducats.

The Table begins with 150 Florins at *Vienna*, for 100 Ducats at *Venice*; at which Rate *Venice* loses $\frac{8}{10}$ *per Cent.*

But the Course of the Exchange being at $169\frac{1}{2}$ Florins at *Vienna*, for 100 Ducats *in Banco* at *Venice*, finding in the second Column of the Table, 169, and under, it $\frac{1}{2}$, in the Square joining the latter of those on the Right Hand I see $13\frac{2}{10}$; by which I find that, according to the Par of the Exchange betwixt those two Places, *Vienna* loses $13\frac{2}{10}$ *per Cent.*

Tho' nothing is more easily comprehended than what I have said upon the Exchange, provided that People will give but a reasonable Attention to it, as the matter of Profit and Loss in Exchange is not very well understood by every Body, to make it the plainer I shall desire you to take notice, that when 'tis said that any Place loses so much *per Cent.* for Example if I say that *London*, *Paris*, *Cadiz*, or any other Place, loses 15 or 16 *per Cent.* according to the Par of the *Amsterdam* Exchange upon the said Places, 'tis not meant that those Places lose so much *per Cent.* inclusively, but that they lose so much in the Hundred added to what the opposite Place gains; for if they give 115 or 116 for 100, they lose only 15 or 16 in 115 or 116; but, on the contrary, *Amsterdam*, which is the Gainer, and gives only 84 or 85 for 100, does thereby certainly gain 15 or 16 *per Cent.* Thus likewise is the current Money in *Amsterdam* reduced into that of the Bank. For Example; if the Agio is at $4\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* that's to say, if 100 Florins *in Banco* be worth $104\frac{3}{4}$ current Money, then certainly current Money loses $4\frac{3}{4}$ in $104\frac{3}{4}$ and Bank-Money gains so much *per Cent.*

AMSTER-

AMSTERDAM,

&

Antwerp.

	P.	S.	g.	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9			1	
10			1	
11			1	
12			1	
13			1	
14			1	
15			1	
1			1	
2			3	
3			5	
4			7	
5			9	
6			11	
7		1	1	
8		1	3	
9		1	5	
10		1	7	
11		1	9	
12		1	11	
13		2	—	
14		2	2	
15		2	4	
16		2	6	
17		2	8	
18		2	10	
19		3	—	
1		3	2	

Par is,
25 F. & 4 I. G.

Cadiz.

	Rl.	M.	
1			
2			
3		1	
4		1	
5		1	
6		2	
7		2	
8		2	
9		3	
10		3	
11		3	
12		4	
13		4	
14		4	
15		5	
1		5	
2		11	
3		17	
4		22	
5		28	
6	1	—	
7	1	5	
8	1	11	
9	1	17	
10	1	23	—
11	1	28	
12	2	—	
13	2	6	
14	2	11	
15	2	17	
16	2	23	
17	2	28	
18	3	—	
19	3	6	
1	3	12	—

Par is,
17 F. & 57 Rl.

AMSTERDAM,

&

Dantzick.

	gu	g.	dr.	
1			2	
2			4	
3			6	
4			8	
5			10	
6			12	
7			14	
8			16	
9		1		
10		1	2	
11		1	4	
12		1	6	
13		1	8	
14		1	10	
15		1	12	
1		1	14	
2		3	10	
3		5	7	
4		7	3	
5		9		
6		10	14	
7		12	10	
8		14	7	
9		16	3	
10		18		
11		19	14	
12		21	10	
13		23	7	
14		25	3	
15		27		
16		28	14	
17	1	—	10	
18	1	2	7	
19	1	4	3	
1	1	6	—	

Par is,
5 F. & 6 *gu.*

Frankfort.

	gu	X.	dr.	
1			1	
2			1	
3			1	
4			1	
5			2	
6			2	
7			3	
8			3	
9		1		
10		1		
11		1		
12		1	1	
13		1	1	
14		1	2	
15		1	2	
1		1	3	
2		3	2	
3		5	1	
4		7		
5		9		
6		10	3	
7		12	2	
8		14	1	
9		16		
10		18		
11		19	3	
12		21	2	
13		23	1	
14		25		
15		27		
16		28	3	
17		30	2	
18		32	1	
19		34		
1		36		

Par is, 5 *F.* &
3 *gu.* or *f.*

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	
				0/25
1				18/25
2			1	11/25
3			2	4/25
4			2	22/25
5			3	15/25
6			4	8/25
7			5	1/25
8			5	19/25
9			6	12/25
10			7	5/25
11			7	23/25
12			8	16/25
13			9	9/25
14			10	2/25
15			10	20/25
1			11	13/25
2		1	11	1/25
3		2	10	14/25
4		3	10	2/25
5		4	9	15/25
6		5	9	3/25
7		6	8	16/25
8		7	8	4/25
9		8	7	17/25
10		9	7	5/25
11		10	6	18/25
12		11	6	6/25
13		12	5	19/25
14		13	5	7/25
15		14	4	20/25
16		15	4	8/25
17	1	—	3	21/25
18	1	1	3	9/25
19	1	2	2	22/25
1	1	3	2	10/25

Par is 5 F. & 6 *Marc Lubs.*

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	
				0/25
1				2/25
2				18/25
3			1	2/25
4			1	11/25
5			1	20/25
6			2	4/25
7			2	13/25
8			2	22/25
9			3	6/25
10			3	15/25
11			3	24/25
12			4	8/25
13			4	17/25
14			5	1/25
15			5	10/25
1			5	19/25
2			11	13/25
3		1	5	7/25
4		1	11	1/25
5		2	4	20/25
6		2	10	14/25
7		3	4	8/25
8		3	10	27/25
9		4	3	21/25
10		4	9	15/25
11		5	3	2/25
12		5	9	3/25
13		6	2	22/25
14		6	8	16/25
17		7	2	10/25
16		7	8	4/25
17		8	1	23/25
18		8	7	17/25
19		9	1	11/25
1		9	7	5/25

Par is 5 F. & 2 *Rixdollars.*

London.

	P.	ſh.	p.	
				0/400
1				27/400
2				54/400
3				81/400
4				108/400
5				135/400
6				162/400
7				189/400
8				216/400
9				243/400
10				270/400
11				297/400
12				324/400
13				351/400
14				378/400
15			1	5/400
1			1	32/400
2			2	64/400
3			3	96/400
4			4	128/400
5			5	160/400
6			6	192/400
7			7	224/400
8			8	256/400
9			9	288/400
10			10	320/400
11			11	352/400
12		1	—	384/400
13		1	2	16/400
14		1	3	48/400
15		1	4	80/400
16		1	5	112/400
17		1	6	144/400
18		1	7	176/400
19		1	8	208/400
1		1	9	240/400

Par is, 100 F. & 9 P.

Paris.

	L.	S.	dr.	
				0/10
1				9/10
2			1	8/10
3			2	7/10
4			3	6/10
5			4	5/10
6			5	4/10
7			6	3/10
8			7	2/10
9			8	1/10
10			9	—
11			9	9/10
12			10	8/10
13			11	7/10
14		1	—	6/10
15		1	1	5/10
1		1	2	4/10
2		2	4	8/10
3		3	7	2/10
4		4	9	6/10
5		6	—	—
6		7	2	4/10
7		8	4	8/10
8		9	7	2/10
9		10	9	6/10
10		12	—	—
11		13	2	4/10
12		14	4	8/10
13		15	7	2/10
14		16	9	6/10
15		18	—	—
16		19	2	4/10
17	1	—	4	8/10
18	1	1	7	2/10
19	1	2	9	6/10
1	1	4	—	—

Par is, 5 F. & 6 L.

AMSTERDAM, & VENICE.

	L.	S.	
1			0/16
2			3/16
3			6/16
4			9/16
5			12/16
6			15/16
7		1	2/16
8		1	5/16
9		1	8/16
10		1	11/16
11		1	14/16
12		2	1/16
13		2	4/16
14		2	7/16
15		2	10/16
1		2	13/16
2		3	—
3		6	—
4		9	—
5		12	—
6		15	—
7		18	—
8	1	1	—
9	1	4	
10	1	7	
11	1	10	
12	1	13	
13	1	16	
14	2	19	
15	2	2	
16	2	5	
17	2	8	
18	2	11	
19	2	14	
1	3	17	

Par is,
1 *F.* and 3 *L.*

ANTWERP, & Amsterdam.

	F.	St.	Gr.	0/3
1			8	1/3
2		1		2/3
3		1	9	
4		1	1	1/3
5		2	9	2/3
6		2	2	
7		3	10	1/2
8		4	2	2/3
9		4	11	
10		5	3	1/3
11		5	11	2/3
1		6	4	
2		12	8	
3		18	12	
4	1	5		
5	1	11	4	
6	1	17	8	
7	2	3	12	
8	2	10		
9	2	16	4	
10	3	2	8	
11	3	8	12	
12	3	15		
13	4	1	4	
14	4	7	8	
15	4	13	12	
16	5			
17	5	6	4	
18	5	12	8	
19	5	18	12	
1	6	5		

Par is,
4 P.G. & 25 *F.*

& Cadiz.

	Rl.	M.	0/96
1		2	3/96
2		5	6/96
3		8	9/96
4		11	12/96
5		14	15/96
6		17	18/96
7		20	21/96
8		23	24/96
9		26	27/96
10		29	30/96
11		32	33/96
1	1	3	36/96
2	2	6	39/96
3	3	9	42/96
4	4	11	45/96
5	5	14	48/96
6	6	17	51/96
7	7	20	54/96
8	8	23	57/96
9	9	26	60/96
10	10	29	63/96
11	11	32	66/96
12	12	35	69/96
13	13	38	72/96
14	14	41	75/96
15	15	44	78/96
16	16	47	81/96
17	17	50	84/96
18	18	53	87/96
19	19	56	90/96
1	20	59	93/96

Par is, 68 P.G.
& 1425 *Rl.*

&

Dantzick.

	gu.	g.	dr.	○/24
1			16	21/24
2		1	15	18/24
3		2	14	15/24
4		3	13	12/24
5		4	12	9/24
6		5	11	6/24
7		6	10	3/24
8		7	9	—
9		8	7	21/24
10		9	6	18/24
11		10	5	15/24
1		11	4	12/24
2		22	9	—
3	1	3	13	12/24
4	1	15	—	—
5	1	26	4	12/24
6	2	7	9	—
7	2	18	13	12/24
8	3	—	—	—
9	3	11	4	12/24
10	3	22	9	—
11	4	3	13	12/24
12	4	15	—	—
13	4	26	4	12/24
14	5	7	9	—
15	5	18	13	12/24
16	6	—	—	—
17	6	11	4	12/24
18	6	22	9	—
19	7	3	13	12/24
1	7	15	—	—

Par is,
2 P.G. & 15 *gu.*

Frankfort.

	gu.	X.	dr.	○/4
1			3	3/4
2		1	3	2/4
3		2	3	1/4
4		3	3	—
5		4	2	3/4
6		5	2	2/4
7		6	2	1/4
8		7	2	—
9		8	1	3/4
10		9	1	2/4
11		10	1	1/4
1		11	1	—
2		22	2	—
3		33	3	—
4		45		—
5		56	1	—
6	1	7	2	—
7	1	18	3	—
8	1	30		—
9	1	41	1	—
10	1	52	2	—
11	2	3	3	—
12	2	15		—
13	2	26	1	—
14	2	37	2	—
15	2	48	3	—
16	3			—
17	3	11	1	—
18	3	22	2	—
19	3	33	3	—
1	3	45		—

Par is,
4 P.G. & 15 *gu.*

&

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	
1			6	—
2		1	—	—
3		1	6	—
4		2	—	—
5		2	6	—
6		3	—	—
7		3	6	—
8		4	—	—
9		4	6	—
10		5	—	—
11		5	6	—
1		6	—	—
2		12	—	—
3	1	2	—	—
4	1	8	—	—
5	1	14	—	—
6	2	4	—	—
7	2	10	—	—
8	3	—	—	—
9	3	6	—	—
10	3	12	—	—
11	4	2	—	—
12	4	8	—	—
13	4	14	—	—
14	5	4	—	—
15	5	10	—	—
16	6	—	—	—
17	6	6	—	—
18	6	12	—	—
19	7	2	—	—
1	7	8	—	—

Par is,
2 *P.G.*& 15 *Mr*

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	
1			3	—
2			6	—
3			9	—
4		1		—
5		1	3	—
6		1	6	—
7		1	9	—
8		2		—
9		2	3	—
10		2	6	—
11		2	9	—
1		3		—
2		6		—
3		9		—
4		12		—
5		15		—
6		18		—
7		21		—
8	1	—		—
9	1	3		—
10	1	6		—
11	1	9		—
12	1	12		—
13	1	15		—
14	1	18		—
15	1	21		—
16	2	—		—
17	2	3		—
18	2	6		—
19	2	9		—
1	2	12		—

Par is, 2 *P.G.*
& 5 *Rixdoll.*

ANTWERP, & LONDON.

	P.	sh.	p.	
1				9/16
2			1	2/16
3			1	11/16
4			2	4/16
5			2	13/16
6			3	6/16
7			3	15/16
8			4	8/16
9			5	1/16
10			5	10/16
11			6	3/16
1			6	12/16
2		1	1	8/16
3		1	8	4/16
4		2	3	
5		2	9	12/16
6		3	4	8/16
7		3	11	4/16
8		4	6	
9		5	—	12/16
10		5	7	8/16
11		6	2	4/16
12		6	9	—
13		7	3	12/16
14		7	10	8/16
15		8	5	4/16
16		9	—	—
17		9	6	12/16
18		10	1	8/16
19		10	8	4/16
1		11	3	—

Par is,
16 P. G. & 9 P.

& PARIS.

	L.	S.	dr.	
1			7	1/2
2		1	3	—
3		1	10	1/2
4		2	6	—
5		3	1	1/2
6		3	9	—
7		4	4	1/2
8		5	—	—
9		5	7	1/2
10		6	3	—
11		6	10	1/2
1		7	6	—
2		15	—	—
3	1	2	6	—
4	1	10	—	—
5	1	17	6	—
6	2	5	—	—
7	2	12	6	—
8	3	—	—	—
9	3	7	6	—
10	3	15	—	—
11	4	2	6	—
12	4	10	—	—
13	4	17	6	—
14	5	5	—	—
15	5	12	6	—
16	6	—	—	—
17	6	7	6	—
18	6	15	—	—
19	7	2	6	—
1	7	10	—	—

Par is, 2 P. G.
& 15 *L.*

& VENICE.

	L.	S.	
1		1	9/16
2		3	1/16
3		4	11/16
4		6	4/16
5		7	13/16
6		9	6/16
7		10	15/16
8		12	8/16
9		14	1/16
10		15	10/16
11		17	3/16
1		18	12/16
2	1	17	8/16
3	2	16	4/16
4	3	15	—
5	4	13	12/16
6	5	12	8/16
7	6	11	4/16
8	7	10	—
9	8	8	12/16
10	9	7	8/16
11	10	6	4/16
12	11	5	—
13	12	3	12/16
14	13	2	8/16
15	14	1	4/16
16	15	—	—
17	15	18	12/16
18	16	17	8/16
19	17	16	4/16
1	18	15	—

Par is,
4 P. G. and 75 *L.*

Amsterdam.

	F.	st.	dr.	0/57
1			2	46/57
2			5	35/57
3			8	24/57
4			11	13/57
5			14	2/57
6		1	—	48/57
7		1	3	37/57
8		1	6	26/57
9		1	9	15/57
10		1	12	4/57
11		1	14	50/57
12		2	1	39/57
13		2	4	28/57
14		2	7	17/57
15		2	10	6/57
16		2	12	52/57
17		2	15	41/57
18		3	2	30/57
19		3	5	19/57
20		3	8	8/57
21		3	10	54/57
22		3	13	43/57
23		4	—	32/57
24		4	3	21/57
25		4	6	10/57
26		4	8	56/57
27		4	11	45/57
28		4	14	34/57
29		5	1	23/57
30		5	4	12/57
31		5	7	1/57
32		5	9	47/57
33		5	12	36/57
1		5	15	25/57

Par is,
57 *Rl.* & 17 F.

Antwerp.

	P.	S.	dr.	0/95
1				32/95
2				64/95
3			1	1/95
4			1	33/95
5			1	65/95
6			2	2/95
7			2	34/95
8			2	66/95
9			3	3/95
10			3	35/95
11			3	67/95
12			4	4/95
13			4	36/95
14			4	68/95
15			5	5/95
16			5	37/95
17			5	69/95
18			6	6/95
19			6	38/95
20			6	70/95
21			7	7/95
22			7	39/95
23			7	71/95
24			8	8/95
25			8	40/95
26			8	72/95
27			9	9/95
28			9	41/95
29			9	73/95
30			10	10/95
31			10	42/95
32			10	74/95
33			11	11/95
1			11	43/95

Par is, 1425 *Rl.*
& 68 P.G.

Dantzick.

	gu	g.	dr.	0/57
1			5	30/57
2			11	21/57
3			17	3/57
4		1	4	42/57
5		1	10	24/57
6		1	16	6/57
7		2	3	45/57
8		2	9	27/57
9		2	15	9/57
10		3	2	48/57
11		3	8	30/57
12		3	14	12/57
13		4	1	51/57
14		4	7	33/57
15		4	13	15/57
16		5	—	54/57
17		5	6	36/57
18		5	12	18/57
19		6	—	—
20		6	5	39/57
21		6	11	21/57
22		6	17	3/57
23		7	4	42/57
24		7	10	24/57
25		7	16	6/57
26		8	3	45/57
27		8	9	27/57
28		8	15	9/57
29		9	2	48/57
30		9	8	30/57
31		9	14	12/57
32		10	1	51/57
33		10	7	33/57
1		10	13	15/57

Par is,
95 *Rl.* & 34 *gu.*

Frankfort.

	gu	X.	dr.	0/19
1			1	5/19
2			2	10/19
3			3	15/19
4		1	1	1/19
5		1	2	6/19
6		1	3	11/19
7		2	—	16/19
8		2	2	2/19
9		2	3	7/19
10		3	—	12/19
11		3	1	17/19
12		3	3	3/19
13		4	—	8/19
14		4	1	13/19
15		4	2	18/19
16		5	—	4/19
17		5	1	9/19
18		5	2	14/19
19		6	—	—
20		6	1	5/19
21		6	2	10/19
22		6	3	15/19
23		7	1	1/19
24		7	2	6/19
25		7	3	11/19
26		8	—	16/19
27		8	2	2/19
28		8	3	7/19
29		9	—	12/19
30		9	1	17/19
31		9	3	3/19
32		10	—	8/19
33		10	1	13/19
1		10	2	18/19

Par is,
95 *Rl.* & 17 *gu.*

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	℔/℥
1			2	2/35
2			4	4/35
3			6	6/35
4			8	8/35
5			10	10/35
6		1	—	12/35
7		1	2	14/35
8		1	4	16/35
9		1	6	18/35
10		1	8	20/35
11		1	10	22/35
12		2	—	24/35
13		2	2	26/35
14		2	4	28/35
15		2	6	30/35
16		2	8	32/35
17		2	10	34/35
18		3	—	36/35
19		3	2	38/35
20		3	4	40/35
21		3	6	42/35
22		3	8	44/35
23		3	10	46/35
24		4	—	48/35
25		4	2	50/35
26		4	4	52/35
27		4	6	54/35
28		4	8	56/35
29		4	10	58/35
30		5	—	60/35
31		5	2	62/35
32		5	4	64/35
33		5	6	66/35
1		5	8	68/35

Par is,
95 Rl. & 34 Mr.

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	℔/℥
1			1	1/35
2			2	2/35
3			3	3/35
4			4	4/35
5			5	5/35
6			6	6/35
7			7	7/35
8			8	8/35
9			9	9/35
10			10	10/35
11			11	11/35
12		1	—	12/35
13		1	1	13/35
14		1	2	14/35
15		1	3	15/35
16		1	4	16/35
17		1	5	17/35
18		1	6	18/35
19		1	7	19/35
20		1	8	20/35
21		1	9	21/35
22		1	10	22/35
23		1	11	23/35
24		2	—	24/35
25		2	1	25/35
26		2	2	26/35
27		2	3	27/35
28		2	4	28/35
29		2	5	29/35
30		2	6	30/35
31		2	7	31/35
32		2	8	32/35
33		2	9	33/35
1		2	10	34/35

Par is, 285 Rl.
& 34 Rixdoll.

London.

	P.	ſh.	p.	℔/℥
1				18/35
2				36/35
3				54/35
4				72/35
5				90/35
6			1	13/35
7			1	31/35
8			1	49/35
9			1	67/35
10			1	85/35
11			2	8/35
12			2	26/35
13			2	44/35
14			2	62/35
15			2	80/35
16			3	3/35
17			3	21/35
18			3	30/35
19			3	57/35
20			3	75/35
21			3	93/35
22			4	16/35
23			4	34/35
24			4	52/35
25			4	70/35
26			4	88/35
27			5	11/35
28			5	29/35
29			5	47/35
30			5	65/35
31			5	83/35
32			6	6/35
33			6	24/35
1			6	42/35

Par is, 1900 Rl.
& 51 P.

Paris.

	L.	S.	dr.	℔/℥
1			2	1/19
2			5	1/19
3			7	1/19
4			10	2/19
5		1	—	2/19
6		1	3	3/19
7		1	5	3/19
8		1	8	4/19
9		1	10	4/19
10		2	1	5/19
11		2	3	5/19
12		2	6	6/19
13		2	8	6/19
14		2	11	7/19
15		3	1	7/19
16		3	4	8/19
17		3	6	8/19
18		3	9	9/19
19		4	—	9/19
20		4	2	10/19
21		4	5	10/19
22		4	7	11/19
23		4	10	11/19
24		5	—	12/19
25		5	3	12/19
26		5	5	13/19
27		5	8	13/19
28		5	10	14/19
29		6	1	14/19
30		6	3	15/19
31		6	6	15/19
32		6	8	16/19
33		6	11	16/19
1		7	1	17/19

Par is,
95 Rl. & 34 L.

CADIZ & VENICE.

	L.	S.	d.
1			10/19
2		1	1/19
3		1	11/19
4		2	2/19
5		2	12/19
6		3	3/19
7		3	13/19
8		4	4/19
9		4	14/19
10		5	5/19
11		5	15/19
12		6	6/19
13		6	16/19
14		7	7/19
15		7	17/19
16		8	8/19
17		8	18/19
18		9	9/19
19		10	
20		10	10/19
21		11	1/19
22		11	11/19
23		12	2/19
24		12	12/19
25		13	3/19
26		13	13/19
27		14	4/19
28		14	14/19
29		15	5/19
30		15	15/19
31		16	6/19
32		16	16/19
33		17	7/19
1		17	17/19

Par, is
19 *Rl.* & 17 *L.*

& *Amsterdam.*

	F.	st.	dr.	d.
1			2	2/9
2			4	4/9
3			6	6/9
1			8	8/9
2		1	1	1/9
3		1	10	5/9
4		2	3	5/9
5		2	12	4/9
6		3	5	3/9
7		3	14	2/9
8		4	7	1/9
9		5	—	—
10		5	8	8/9
11		6	1	7/9
12		6	10	6/9
13		7	3	5/9
14		7	12	4/9
15		8	5	3/9
16		8	14	2/9
17		9	7	1/9
18		10	—	—
19		10	8	8/9
20		11	1	7/9
21		11	10	6/9
22		12	3	5/9
23		12	12	4/9
24		13	5	3/9
25		13	14	2/9
26		14	7	1/9
27		15	—	—
28		15	8	8/9
29		16	1	7/9

3 *gu.* &

& *Amsterdam.*

	F.	st.	dr.	d.
30		16	10	6/9
31		17	3	5/9
32		17	12	4/9
33		18	5	3/9
34		18	14	2/9
35		19	7	1/9
36	1	—	—	—
37	1	—	8	8/9
38	1	1	1	7/9
39	1	1	10	6/9
40	1	2	3	5/9
41	1	2	12	4/9
42	1	3	5	1/9
43	1	3	14	2/9
44	1	4	7	1/9
45	1	5	—	—
46	1	5	8	8/9
47	1	6	1	7/9
48	1	6	10	6/9
49	1	7	3	5/9
50	1	7	12	4/9
51	1	8	5	3/9
52	1	8	14	2/9
53	1	9	7	1/9
54	1	10	—	—
55	1	10	8	8/9
56	1	11	1	7/9
57	1	11	10	6/9
58	1	12	3	5/9
59	1	12	12	4/9
1	1	13	15	3/9

Par is,

5 *Fl.*

&

Antwerp.				
	P.	S.	g.	℔
1				15 4/5
2				15 8/5
3				15 12/5
1			1	15 1/5
2			2	15 2/5
3			3	15 3/5
4			4	15 4/5
5			5	15 5/5
6			6	15 6/5
7			7	15 7/5
8			8	15 8/5
9			9	15 9/5
10			10	15 10/5
11			11	15 11/5
12		1		15 12/5
13		1	1	15 13/5
14		1	2	15 14/5
15		1	4	15
16		1	5	15 1/5
17		1	6	15 2/5
18		1	7	15 3/5
19		1	8	15 4/5
20		1	9	15 5/5
21		1	10	15 6/5
22		1	11	15 7/5
23		2		15 8/5
24		2	1	15 9/5
25		2	2	15 10/5
26		2	3	15 11/5
27		2	4	15 12/5
28		2	5	15 13/5
29		2	6	15 14/5

Antwerp.				
	P.	ſh.	g.	℔
30		2	8	15
31		2	9	15 1/5
32		2	10	15 2/5
33		2	11	15 3/5
34		3		15 4/5
35		3	1	15 5/5
36		3	2	15 6/5
37		3	3	15 7/5
38		3	4	15 8/5
39		3	5	15 9/5
40		3	6	15 10/5
41		3	7	15 11/5
42		3	8	15 12/5
43		3	9	15 13/5
44		3	10	15 14/5
45		4		
46		4	1	15 1/5
47		4	2	15 2/5
48		4	3	15 3/5
49		4	4	15 4/5
50		4	5	15 5/5
51		4	6	15 6/5
52		4	7	15 7/5
53		4	8	15 8/5
54		4	9	15 9/5
55		4	10	15 10/5
56		4	11	15 11/5
57		5		15 12/5
58		5	1	15 13/5
59		5	2	15 14/5
1		5	4	

Paris,

15 gu. &

4 P. G.

&

Cadiz.			
	Rl.	M.	℔
1			2/24 19/24
2		1	2/24 14/24
3		2	2/24 9/24
1		3	2/24 4/24
2		6	2/24 8/24
3		9	2/24 12/24
4		12	2/24 16/24
5		15	2/24 20/24
6		19	
7		22	2/24 4/24
8		25	2/24 8/24
9		28	2/24 12/24
10		31	2/24 16/24
11	1		2/24 20/24
12	1	4	
13	1	7	2/24 4/24
14	1	10	2/24 8/24
15	1	13	2/24 12/24
16	1	16	2/24 16/24
17	1	19	2/24 20/24
18	1	23	
19	1	26	2/24 4/24
20	1	29	2/24 8/24
21	1	32	2/24 12/24
22	2	1	2/24 16/24
23	2	4	2/24 20/24
24	2	8	
25	2	11	2/24 4/24
26	2	14	2/24 8/24
27	2	17	2/24 12/24
28	2	20	2/24 16/24
29	2	23	2/24 20/24

Cadiz.			
	Rl.	M.	℔
30	2	27	2/24
31	2	30	2/24 4/24
32	2	33	2/24 8/24
33	3	2	2/24 12/24
34	3	5	2/24 16/24
35	3	8	2/24 20/24
36	3	12	
37	3	15	2/24 4/24
38	3	18	2/24 8/24
39	3	21	2/24 12/24
40	3	24	2/24 16/24
41	3	27	2/24 20/24
42	3	31	
43	4		2/24 4/24
44	4	3	2/24 8/24
45	4	6	2/24 12/24
46	4	9	2/24 16/24
47	4	12	2/24 20/24
48	4	16	
49	4	19	2/24 4/24
50	4	22	2/24 8/24
51	4	25	2/24 12/24
52	4	28	2/24 16/24
53	4	31	2/24 20/24
54	5	1	
55	5	4	2/24 4/24
56	5	7	2/24 8/24
57	5	10	2/24 12/24
58	5	13	2/24 16/24
59	5	16	2/24 20/24
1	5	20	

Paris

17 gu. &

95 Rl.

&

Hamburgh.				
	M.	S.	dr.	5/5
1			1	3/5
2			3	1/5
3			4	4/5
1			6	2/5
2		1	—	4/5
3		1	7	1/5
4		2	1	3/5
5		2	8	—
6		3	2	2/5
7		3	8	4/5
8		4	3	1/5
9		4	9	3/5
10		5	4	—
11		5	10	2/5
12		6	4	4/5
13		6	11	1/5
14		7	5	3/5
15		8	—	—
16		8	6	2/5
17		9	—	4/5
18		9	7	1/5
19		10	1	3/5
20		10	8	—
21		11	2	2/5
22		11	8	4/5
23		12	3	1/5
24		12	9	3/5
25		13	4	—
26		13	10	2/5
27		14	4	4/5
28		14	11	1/5
29		15	5	3/5

Hamburgh.				
	M.	S.	dr.	5/5
30	1	—	—	—
31	1	—	6	2/5
32	1	1	—	4/5
33	1	1	7	1/5
34	1	2	1	3/5
35	1	2	8	—
36	1	3	2	2/5
37	1	3	8	4/5
38	1	4	3	1/5
39	1	4	9	3/5
40	1	5	4	—
41	1	5	10	2/5
42	1	6	4	4/5
43	1	6	11	1/5
44	1	7	5	3/5
45	1	8	—	—
46	1	8	6	2/5
47	1	9	—	4/5
48	1	9	7	1/5
49	1	10	1	3/5
50	1	10	8	—
51	1	11	2	2/5
52	1	11	8	4/5
53	1	12	3	1/5
54	1	12	9	3/5
55	1	13	4	—
56	1	13	10	2/5
57	1	14	4	4/5
58	1	14	11	1/5
59	1	15	5	3/5
1	2	—	—	—

1 *Gu.* & *Par* is, 2 *Marcs.*

&

Leipsick.				
	Rx	g.	dr.	5/5
1				4/5
2			1	3/5
3			2	2/5
1			3	1/5
2			6	2/5
3			9	3/5
4	1	—	—	4/5
5	1	4		
6	1	7	1	1/5
7	1	10	2	2/5
8	2	1	3	3/5
9	2	4	4	4/5
10	2	8	—	—
11	2	11	1	1/5
12	3	2	2	2/5
13	3	5	3	3/5
14	3	8	4	4/5
15	4	—	—	—
16	4	3	1	1/5
17	4	6	2	2/5
18	4	9	3	3/5
19	5	—	4	4/5
20	5	4	—	—
21	5	7	1	1/5
22	5	10	2	2/5
23	6	1	3	3/5
24	6	4	4	4/5
25	6	8	—	—
26	6	11	1	1/5
27	7	2	2	2/5
28	7	5	3	3/5
29	7	8	4	4/5

Leipsick.				
	Rx	g.	dr.	5/5
30		8	—	—
31		8	3	1/5
32		8	6	2/5
33		8	9	3/5
34		9	—	4/5
35		9	4	—
36		9	7	1/5
37		9	10	2/5
38		10	1	3/5
39		10	4	4/5
40		10	8	—
41		10	11	1/5
42		11	2	2/5
43		11	5	3/5
44		11	8	4/5
45		12	—	—
46		12	3	1/5
47		12	6	2/5
48		12	9	3/5
49		13	—	4/5
50		13	4	—
51		13	7	1/5
52		13	10	2/5
53		14	1	3/5
54		14	4	4/5
55		14	8	—
56		14	11	1/5
57		15	2	2/5
58		15	5	3/5
59		15	8	4/5
1		16	—	—

3 *gu.* & *Par* is, 2 *Rixdoll.*

&

London.				
	P.	ſh.	p.	
1				0
2				3
3				6
1				9
2			1	0
3			1	3
4			2	0
5			2	3
6			3	0
7			3	3
8			4	0
9			4	3
10			5	0
11			5	3
12			6	0
13			6	3
14			7	0
15			7	3
16			8	0
17			8	3
18			9	0
19			9	3
20			10	0
21			10	3
22			11	0
23			11	3
24		1	0	0
25		1	0	3
26		1	1	0
27		1	1	3
28		1	2	0
29		1	2	3

20 *gu.* &

Par is.

London.				
	P.	ſh.	p.	
30	1	1	6	0
31	1	1	6	3
32	1	1	7	0
33	1	1	7	3
34	1	1	8	0
35	1	1	9	0
36	1	1	9	3
37	1	1	10	0
38	1	1	10	3
39	1	1	11	0
40	2			0
41	2			3
42	2	1		0
43	2	1		3
44	2	2		0
45	2	3		0
46	2	3		3
47	2	4		0
48	2	4		3
49	2	5		0
50	2	6		0
51	2	6		3
52	2	7		0
53	2	7		3
54	2	8		0
55	2	9		0
56	2	9		3
57	2	10		0
58	2	10		3
59	2	11		0
1	3			

3 *P.*

&

Paris.				
	L.	S.	dr.	
1			2	
2			4	
3			6	
1			8	
2		1	4	
3		2		
4		2	8	
5		3	4	
6		4		
7		4	8	
8		5	4	
9		6		
10		6	8	
11		7	4	
12		8		
13		8	8	
14		9	4	
15		10		
16		10	8	
17		11	4	
18		12		
19		12	8	
20		13	4	
21		14		
22		14	8	
23		15	4	
24		16		
25		16	8	
26		17	4	
27		18		
28		18	8	
29		19	4	

1 *gu.* &

Par is,

Paris.				
	L.	S.	dr.	
30	1			0
31	1		8	0
32	1	1	4	0
33	1	2		0
34	1	2	8	0
35	1	3	4	0
36	1	4		0
37	1	4	8	0
38	1	5	4	0
39	1	6		0
40	1	6	8	0
41	1	7	4	0
42	1	8		0
43	1	8	8	0
44	1	9	4	0
45	1	10		0
46	1	10	8	0
47	1	11	4	0
48	1	12		0
49	1	12	8	0
50	1	13	4	0
51	1	14		0
52	1	14	8	0
53	1	15	4	0
54	1	16		0
55	1	16	8	0
56	1	17	4	0
57	1	18		0
58	1	18	8	0
59	1	19	4	0
1	2			0

2 *L.*

Venice.			
	L.	S.	d.
1			5/12
2			1/12
3		1	3/12
1		1	8/12
2		3	4/12
3		5	
4		6	8/12
5		8	4/12
6		10	
7		11	8/12
8		13	4/12
9		15	
10		16	8/12
11		18	4/12
12	1		
13	1	1	8/12
14	1	3	4/12
15	1	5	
16	1	6	8/12
17	1	8	4/12
18	1	10	
19	1	11	8/12
20	1	13	4/12
21	1	15	
22	1	16	8/12
23	1	18	4/12
24	2		
25	2	1	8/12
26	2	3	4/12
27	2	5	
28	2	6	8/12
29	2	8	4/12

Venice.			
	L.	S.	d.
30	2	10	
31	2	11	8/12
32	2	13	4/12
33	2	15	
34	2	16	8/12
35	2	18	4/12
36	3		
37	3	1	8/12
38	3	3	4/12
39	3	5	
40	3	6	8/12
41	3	8	4/12
42	3	10	
43	3	11	8/12
44	3	13	4/12
45	3	15	
46	3	16	8/12
47	3	18	4/12
48	4		
49	4	1	8/12
50	4	3	4/12
51	4	5	
52	4	6	8/12
53	4	8	4/12
54	4	10	
55	4	11	8/12
56	4	13	4/12
57	4	15	
58	4	16	8/12
59	4	18	4/12
1	5		

Par is, 1 *gu.* & 5 *L.*

Amsterdam.			
	F.	ſt.	p.
1			1 7/8
2			2 1/8
3			4 3/8
4			5 1/8
5			6 1/8
6			8 1/8
7			9 3/8
8			11 2/8
9			12 2/8
10			13 1/8
11			15 1/8
1		1	1/8
2		2	1 1/8
3		3	2 1/8
4		4	2 1/8
5		5	3 1/8
6		6	4 1/8
7		7	4 1/8
8		8	5 1/8
9		9	6 1/8
10		10	6 1/8
11		11	7 1/8
12		12	8 1/8
13		13	8 1/8
14		14	9 1/8
15		15	10 1/8
1		16	10 1/8

Par is, 6 *Mr.* & 5 *F.*

Antwerp.			
	P.	S.	g.
1			1/8
2			2/8
3			3/8
4			4/8
5			5/8
6		1	
7		1	1/8
8		1	2/8
9		1	3/8
10		1	4/8
11		1	5/8
1		2	
2		4	
3		6	
4		8	
5		10	
6	1		
7	1	2	
8	1	4	
9	1	6	
10	1	8	
11	1	10	
12	2		
13	2	2	
14	2	4	
15	2	6	
1	2	8	

Par is, 15 *Mr* & 2 P.G.

HAMBURGH, & CADIZ.

	Rl.	M.	0/192
1			95/192
2			190/192
3		1	93/192
4		1	188/192
5		2	91/192
6		2	186/192
7		3	89/192
8		3	184/192
9		4	87/192
10		4	182/192
11		5	85/192
1		5	180/192
2		11	168/192
3		17	156/192
4		23	144/192
5		29	132/192
6	1	1	120/192
7	1	7	108/192
8	1	13	96/192
9	1	19	84/192
10	1	25	72/192
11	1	31	60/192
12	2	3	48/192
13	2	9	36/192
14	2	15	24/192
15	2	21	12/192
1	2	27	—

Par is,
34 *Mr.* & 95 *Rl.*

&

Dantzick.

	gu	G.	dr.	0/16
1			2	13/16
2			5	10/16
3			8	7/16
4			11	4/16
5			14	1/16
6			16	14/16
7		1	1	11/16
8		1	4	8/16
9		1	7	5/16
10		1	10	2/16
11		1	12	15/16
1		1	15	12/16
2		3	13	8/16
3		5	11	4/16
4		7	9	—
5		9	6	12/16
6		11	4	8/16
7		13	2	4/16
8		15	—	—
9		16	15	12/16
10		18	13	8/16
11		20	11	4/16
12		22	9	—
13		24	6	12/16
14		26	4	8/16
15		28	2	4/16
1	1	—	—	—

Par is,
1 *Mr.* & 1 *gu.*

Frankfort.

	gu	X.	dr.	0/8
1				5/8
2			1	2/8
3			1	7/8
4			2	4/8
5			3	1/8
6			3	6/8
7		1	—	3/8
8		1	1	—
9		1	1	5/8
10		1	2	2/8
11		1	2	7/8
1		1	3	4/8
2		3	3	—
3		5	2	4/8
4		7	2	—
5		9	1	4/8
6		11	1	—
7		13	—	4/8
8		15	—	—
9		16	3	4/8
10		18	3	—
11		20	2	4/8
12		22	2	—
13		24	1	4/8
14		26	1	—
15		28	—	4/8
1		30	—	—

Par is,
2 *Mr.* & 1 *gu.*

&

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	0/2
1				1/2
2			1	
3			1	1/2
4			2	
5			2	1/2
6			3	
7			3	1/2
8			4	
9			4	1/2
10			5	
11			5	1/2
1			6	
2		1		
3		1	6	
4		2		
5		2	6	
6		3		
7		3	6	
8		4		
9		4	6	
10		5		
11		5	6	
12		6		
13		6	6	
14		7		
15		7	6	
1		8		

Par is,
3 Mr. & 1 Rx.

London.

	P.	ſh.	p.	0/2
1				3/2
2				6/2
3				9/2
4				12/2
5				15/2
6				18/2
7				21/2
8				24/2
9				27/2
10				30/2
11			1	1/2
1			1	4/2
2			2	8/2
3			3	12/2
4			4	16/2
5			5	20/2
6			6	24/2
7			7	28/2
8			9	
9			10	4/2
10			11	8/2
11		1		12/2
12		1	1	16/2
13		1	2	20/2
14		1	3	24/2
15		1	4	28/2
1		1	6	

Par is,
40 Mr. & 3 P.

&

Paris.

	L.	S.	dr.	0/4
1			1	1/4
2			2	2/4
3			3	3/4
4			5	
5			6	1/4
6			7	2/4
7			8	3/4
8			10	
9			11	1/4
10		1		2/4
11		1	1	3/4
1		1	3	
2		2	6	
3		3	9	
4		5		
5		6	3	
6		7	6	
7		8	9	
8		10		
9		11	3	
10		12	6	
11		13	9	
12		15		
13		16	3	
14		17	6	
15		18	9	
1		1		

Par is,
1 Mr. & 1 L.

Venice.

	L.	S.	0/96
1			2 5/96
2			5 0/96
3			7 5/96
4		1	4/96
5		1	2 9/96
6		1	5 4/96
7		1	7 9/96
8		2	8/96
9		2	2 3/96
10		2	5 8/96
11		2	8 3/96
1		3	12/96
2		6	24/96
3		9	36/96
4		12	48/96
5		15	60/96
6		18	72/96
7	1	1	84/96
8	1	5	
9	1	8	12/96
10	1	11	24/96
11	1	14	36/96
12	1	17	48/96
13	2	—	60/96
14	2	3	72/96
15	2	6	84/96
1	2	10	

Par is,
2 Mr. & 5 L.

Amsterdam.

	F.	st.	dr.	0/9
1			2	7/9
2			5	5/9
3			8	3/9
4			11	1/9
5			13	8/9
6		1	—	6/9
7		1	3	4/9
8		1	6	2/9
9		1	9	—
10		1	11	7/9
11		1	14	5/9
1		2	1	3/9
2		4	2	6/9
3		6	4	—
4		8	5	3/9
5		10	6	6/9
6		12	8	—
7		14	9	3/9
8		16	10	6/9
9		18	12	—
10	1	—	13	3/9
11	1	2	14	6/9
12	1	5	—	—
13	1	7	1	3/9
14	1	9	2	6/9
15	1	11	4	—
16	1	13	5	3/9
17	1	15	6	6/9
18	1	17	8	—
19	1	19	9	3/9
20	2	1	10	6/9
21	2	3	12	—
22	2	5	13	3/9
23	2	7	14	6/9
1	2	10	—	—

Par is,
2 *Rx.* & 5 *F.*

&

Antwerp.

	P.	S.	g.	0/3
1				1/3
2				2/3
3			1	—
4			1	1/3
5			1	2/3
6			2	—
7			2	1/3
8			2	2/3
9			3	—
10			3	1/3
11			3	2/3
1			4	—
2			8	—
3		1	—	—
4		1	4	—
5		1	8	—
6		2	—	—
7		2	4	—
8		2	8	—
9		3	—	—
10		3	4	—
11		3	8	—
12		4	—	—
13		4	4	—
14		4	8	—
15		5	—	—
16		5	4	—
17		5	8	—
18		6	—	—
19		6	4	—
20		6	8	—
21		7	—	—
22		7	4	—
23		7	8	—
1		8	—	—

Par is,
5 *Rx.* & 2 P. G.

& CADIZ.

	Rl.	M.	0/96
1			95/96
2		1	94/96
3		2	93/96
4		3	92/96
5		4	91/96
6		5	90/96
7		6	89/96
8		7	88/96
9		8	87/96
10		9	86/96
11		10	85/96
1		11	84/96
2		23	72/96
3	1	1	60/96
4	1	13	48/96
5	1	25	36/96
6	2	3	24/96
7	2	15	12/96
8	2	27	—
9	3	4	84/96
10	3	16	72/96
11	3	28	60/96
12	4	6	48/96
13	4	18	36/96
14	4	30	24/96
15	5	8	12/96
16	5	20	—
17	5	31	84/96
18	6	9	72/96
19	6	21	60/96
20	6	33	48/96
21	7	11	36/96
22	7	23	24/96
23	8	1	12/96
1	8	13	—

Par is,
34 *Rx.* and 285 *Rl.*

&

Dantzick.

	gu.	g.	dr.	⅛
1			5	⅝
2			11	⅜
3			16	⅞
4		1	4	⅜
5		1	10	⅛
6		1	15	⅝
7		2	3	⅛
8		2	9	
9		2	14	⅝
10		3	2	⅜
11		3	7	⅞
1		3	13	⅜
2		7	9	
3		11	4	⅜
4		15		
5		18	13	⅜
6		22	9	
7		26	4	⅜
8	1			
9	1	3	13	⅜
10	1	7	9	
11	1	11	4	⅜
12	1	15	—	
13	1	18	13	⅜
14	1	22	9	
15	1	26	4	⅜
16	2	—		
17	2	3	13	⅜
18	2	7	9	
19	2	11	4	⅜
20	2	15		
21	2	18	13	⅜
22	2	22	9	
23	2	26	4	⅜
1	3			

Par is,
1 *Rx.* & 3 *gu.*

Franckfort.

	gu.	X.	dr.	¼
1			1	¼
2			2	¼
3			3	¼
4		1	1	
5		1	2	¼
6		1	3	¼
7		2		¼
8		2	2	
9		2	3	¼
10		3		¼
11		3	1	¼
1		3	3	
2		7	2	
3		11	1	
4		15		
5		18	3	
6		22	2	
7		26	1	
8		30		
9		33	3	
10		37	2	
11		41	1	
12		45		
13		48	3	
14		52	2	
15		56	1	
16	1			
17	1	3	3	
18	1	7	2	
19	1	11	1	
20	1	15		
21	1	18	3	
22	1	22	2	
23	1	26	1	
1	1	30		

Par is,
2 *Rx.* & 3 *gu.*

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	
1			2	
2			4	
3			6	
4			8	
5			10	
6		1	—	
7		1	2	
8		1	4	
9		1	6	
10		1	8	
11		1	10	
1		2	—	
2		4		
3		6		
4		8		
5		10		
6		12		
7		14		
8	1	—		
9	1	2		
10	1	4		
11	1	6		
12	1	8		
13	1	10		
14	1	12		
15	1	14		
16	2			
17	2	2		
18	2	4		
19	2	6		
20	2	8		
21	2	10		
22	2	12		
23	2	14		
1	3			

Par is,
1 *Rx.* & 3 *Mr.*

London.

	P.	ß.	p.	
1				1/16
2				3/16
3				6/16
4				9/16
5				12/16
6				15/16
7		1		2/16
8		1		5/16
9		1		8/16
10		1		11/16
11		1		14/16
1		2		1/16
2		2		4/16
3		2		8/16
4		2		12/16
5		3		
6		3		4/16
7		3		8/16
8		3		12/16
9		4		
10		4		4/16
11		4		8/16
12		4		12/16
13		5		4/16
14		5		8/16
15		5		12/16
16		6		
17		6		4/16
18		6		8/16
19		6		12/16
20		7		
21		7		4/16
22		7		8/16
23		7		12/16
1		8		

Par is,
40 *Rx.* & 9 *P.*

&

Paris.

	L.	S.	dr.	0/2
1			2	1/2
2			5	
3			7	1/2
4			10	
5		1	—	1/2
6		1	3	—
7		1	5	1/2
8		1	8	
9		1	10	1/2
10		2	1	
11		2	3	1/2
1		2	6	—
2		5	—	—
3		7	6	—
4		10	—	—
5		12	6	—
6		15	—	—
7		17	6	—
8	1	—	—	—
9	1	2	6	—
10	1	5	—	—
11	1	7	6	—
12	1	10	—	—
13	1	12	6	—
14	1	15	—	—
15	1	17	6	—
16	2	—	—	—
17	2	2	6	—
18	2	5	—	—
19	2	7	6	—
20	2	10	—	—
21	2	12	6	—
22	2	15	—	—
23	2	17	6	—
1	3	—	—	—

Par is,
1 *Rx.* & 3 *L.*

Venice.

	L.	S.	0/48
1			2 3/48
2		1	2/48
3		1	2 7/48
4		2	4/48
5		2	2 9/48
6		3	6/48
7		3	3 1/48
8		4	8/48
9		4	3 3/48
10		5	1 0/48
11		5	3 5/48
1		6	1 2/48
2		12	2 4/48
3		18	3 6/48
4	1	5	—
5	1	11	1 2/48
6	1	17	2 4/48
7	2	3	3 6/48
8	2	10	—
9	2	16	1 2/48
10	3	2	2 4/48
11	3	8	3 6/48
12	3	15	—
13	4	1	1 2/48
14	4	7	2 4/48
15	4	13	3 6/48
16	5	—	—
17	5	6	1 2/48
18	5	12	2 4/48
19	5	18	3 6/48
20	6	5	—
21	6	11	1 2/48
22	6	17	2 4/48
23	7	3	3 6/48
1	7	10	—

Par is,
2 *Rx.* & 15 *L.*

&

Amsterdam.

	F.	st.	dr.	0/27
1			14	2 2/27
2		1	13	1 7/27
3		2	12	1 2/27
4		3	11	7/27
5		4	10	2/27
6		5	8	2 4/27
7		6	7	1 9/27
8		7	6	1 4/27
9		8	5	9/27
10		9	4	4/27
11		10	2	2 6/27
1		11	1	2 1/27
2	1	2	3	1 5/27
3	1	13	5	9/27
4	2	4	7	3/27
5	2	15	8	2 4/27
6	3	6	10	1 8/27
7	3	17	12	1 2/27
8	4	8	14	6/27
9	5	—	—	—
10	5	11	1	2 1/27
11	6	2	3	1 5/27
12	6	13	5	9/27
13	7	4	7	3/27
14	7	15	8	2 4/27
15	8	6	10	1 8/27
16	8	17	12	1 2/27
17	9	8	14	6/27
18	10	—	—	—
19	10	11	1	2 1/27
1	11	2	3	1 5/27

Par is,
9 *P.* & 100 *F.*

Antwerp.

	P.	S.	g.	0/9
1			1	7/9
2			3	5/9
3			5	1/9
4			7	1/9
5			8	8/9
6			10	6/9
7		1	—	4/9
8		1	2	2/9
9		1	4	—
10		1	5	7/9
11		1	7	5/9
1		1	9	3/9
2		3	6	6/9
3		5	4	—
4		7	1	3/9
5		8	10	6/9
6		10	8	—
7		12	5	3/9
8		14	2	6/9
9		16	—	—
10		17	9	3/9
11		19	6	6/9
12	1	1	4	—
13	1	3	1	3/9
14	1	4	10	6/9
15	1	6	8	—
16	1	8	5	3/9
17	1	10	2	6/9
18	1	12	—	—
19	1	13	9	3/9
1	1	15	6	6/9

Par is,
9 *P* & 16 *P.*

	Rl.	M.	0/18
1		5	5/18
2		10	10/18
3		15	15/18
4		21	2/18
5		26	7/18
6		31	12/18
7	1	2	17/18
8	1	8	4/18
9	1	13	9/18
10	1	18	14/18
11	1	24	1/18
1	1	29	6/18
2	3	24	12/18
3	5	20	—
4	7	15	6/18
5	9	10	12/18
6	11	6	—
7	13	1	6/18
8	14	30	12/18
9	16	26	—
10	18	21	6/18
11	20	16	12/18
12	22	12	—
13	24	7	6/18
14	26	2	12/18
15	27	32	—
16	29	27	6/18
17	31	22	12/18
18	33	18	—
19	35	13	6/18
1	37	8	12/18

Par is,
51 *P.* and 1900 *Rl.*

Dantsick.

	gu.	g.	dr.	
1		1	12	
2		3	6	
3		5	—	
4		6	12	
5		8	6	
6		10	—	
7		11	12	
8		13	6	
9		15	—	
10		16	12	
11		18	6	
1		20	—	
2	1	10	—	
3	2	—	—	
4	2	20	—	
5	3	10	—	
6	4	—	—	
7	4	20	—	
8	5	10	—	
9	6	—	—	
10	6	20	—	
11	7	10	—	
12	8	—	—	
13	8	20	—	
14	9	10	—	
15	10	—	—	
16	10	20	—	
17	11	10	—	
18	12	—	—	
19	12	20	—	
1	13	10	—	

Par is,
3 *P.* & 40 *gu.*

Frankfort.

	gu.	X.	dr.	0/2
1		1	2	2/2
2		3	1	1/2
3		5	—	—
4		6	2	2/2
5		8	1	1/2
6		10	—	—
7		11	2	2/2
8		13	1	1/2
9		15	—	—
10		16	2	2/2
11		18	1	1/2
1		20	—	—
2		40	—	—
3	1	—	—	—
4	1	20	—	—
5	1	40	—	—
6	2	—	—	—
7	2	20	—	—
8	2	40	—	—
9	3	—	—	—
10	3	20	—	—
11	3	40	—	—
12	4	—	—	—
13	4	20	—	—
14	4	40	—	—
15	5	—	—	—
16	5	20	—	—
17	5	40	—	—
18	6	—	—	—
19	6	20	—	—
1	6	40	—	—
	—	1	—	—

Par is,
3 *P.* & 20 *gu.*

&

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	0/3
1			10	2/3
2		1	9	1/3
3		2	8	—
4		3	6	2/3
5		4	5	1/3
6		5	4	—
7		6	2	2/3
8		7	1	1/3
9		8	—	—
10		8	10	2/3
11		9	9	1/3
1		10	8	—
2	1	5	4	—
3	2	—	—	—
4	2	10	8	—
5	3	5	4	—
6	4	—	—	—
7	4	10	8	—
8	5	5	4	—
9	6	—	—	—
10	6	10	8	—
11	7	5	4	—
12	8	—	—	—
13	8	10	8	—
14	9	5	4	—
15	10	—	—	—
16	10	10	8	—
17	11	5	4	—
18	12	—	—	—
19	12	10	8	—
1	13	5	4	—

Par is,
3 *P.* & 40 *Mr.*

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	0/3
1			5	1/3
2			10	2/3
3		1	4	—
4		1	9	1/3
5		2	2	2/3
6		2	8	—
7		3	1	1/3
8		3	6	2/3
9		4	—	—
10		4	5	1/3
11		4	10	2/3
1		5	4	—
2		10	8	—
3		16	—	—
4		21	4	—
5	1	2	8	—
6	1	8	—	—
7	1	13	4	—
8	1	18	8	—
9	2	—	—	—
10	2	5	4	—
11	2	10	8	—
12	2	16	—	—
13	2	21	4	—
14	3	2	8	—
15	3	8	—	—
16	3	13	4	—
17	3	18	8	—
18	4	—	—	—
19	4	5	4	—
1	4	10	8	—

Par is,
9 *P.* & 40 *Rx.*

&

Paris.

	L.	S.	dr.	0/3
1		1	1	1/3
2		2	2	2/3
3		3	4	—
4		4	5	1/3
5		5	6	2/3
6		6	8	—
7		7	9	1/3
8		8	10	2/3
9		10	—	—
10		11	1	1/3
11		12	2	2/3
1		13	4	—
2	1	6	8	—
3	2	—	—	—
4	2	13	4	—
5	3	6	8	—
6	4	—	—	—
7	4	13	4	—
8	5	6	8	—
9	6	—	—	—
10	6	13	4	—
11	7	6	8	—
12	8	—	—	—
13	8	13	4	—
14	9	6	8	—
15	10	—	—	—
16	10	13	4	—
17	11	6	8	—
18	12	—	—	—
19	12	13	4	—
1	13	6	8	—

Par is,
3 *P.* & 40 *L.*

Venice.

	L.	S.	1/10	
1		2	7/9	—
2		5	5/9	—
3		8	3/9	—
4		11	1/9	—
5		13	8/9	—
6		16	6/9	—
7		19	4/9	—
8	1	2	2/9	—
9	1	5	—	—
10	1	7	7/9	—
11	1	10	5/9	—
1	1	13	3/9	—
2	3	6	6/9	—
3	5	—	—	—
4	6	13	3/9	—
5	8	6	6/9	—
6	10	—	—	—
7	11	13	3/9	—
8	13	6	6/9	—
9	15	—	—	—
10	16	13	3/9	—
11	18	6	6/9	—
12	20	—	—	—
13	21	13	3/9	—
14	23	6	6/9	—
15	25	—	—	—
16	26	13	3/9	—
17	28	6	6/9	—
18	30	—	—	—
19	31	13	3/9	—
1	33	6	6/9	—

Par is,
3 *P.* & 100 *L.*

Amsterdam.

	F.	St.	dr.	0/9
1			1	1/9
2			2	2/9
3			3	3/9
4			4	4/9
5			5	5/9
6			6	6/9
7			7	7/9
8			8	8/9
9			10	—
10			11	1/9
11			12	2/9
1			13	3/9
2		1	10	6/9
3		2	8	—
4		3	5	3/9
5		4	2	6/9
6		5	—	—
7		5	13	3/9
8		6	10	6/9
9		7	8	—
10		8	5	3/9
11		9	2	6/9
12		10	—	—
13		10	13	3/9
14		11	10	6/9
15		12	8	—
16		13	5	3/9
17		14	2	6/9
18		15	—	—
19		15	13	3/9
1		16	10	6/9

Par is,
6 *L.* & 5 *F.*

Antwerp.

	P.	S.	g.	0/15
1				2/15
2				4/15
3				6/15
4				8/15
5				10/15
6				12/15
7				14/15
8			1	1/15
9			1	3/15
10			1	5/15
11			1	7/15
1			1	9/15
2			3	3/15
3			4	12/15
4			6	6/15
5			8	—
6			9	9/15
7			11	3/15
8		1		12/15
9		1	2	6/15
10		1	4	—
11		1	5	9/15
12		1	7	3/15
13		1	8	12/15
14		1	10	6/15
15		2		
16		2	1	9/15
17		2	3	3/15
18		2	4	12/15
19		2	6	6/15
1		2	8	—

Par is,
15 *L.* & 2 P.G.

	Rl.	M.	0/48
1			1/48
2			3/48
3		1	9/48
4		1	3/48
5		1	47/48
6		2	1/48
7		2	37/48
8		3	8/48
9		3	27/48
10		3	46/48
11		4	17/48
1		4	36/48
2		9	24/48
3		14	12/48
4		19	—
5		23	36/48
6		28	24/48
7		33	12/48
8	1	4	—
9	1	8	36/48
10	1	13	24/48
11	1	18	12/48
12	1	23	—
13	1	27	36/48
14	1	32	24/48
15	2	3	12/48
16	2	8	—
17	2	12	36/48
18	2	17	24/48
19	2	22	12/48
1	2	27	—

Par is,
34 *L.* & 95 *Rl.*

Dantsick.

	gu.	g.	dr.	0/4
1			2	1/4
2			4	2/4
3			6	3/4
4			9	—
5			11	1/4
6			13	2/4
7			15	3/4
8		1	—	—
9		1	2	1/4
10		1	4	2/4
11		1	6	3/4
1		1	9	—
2		3	—	—
3		4	9	—
4		6	—	—
5		7	9	—
6		9	—	—
7		10	9	—
8		12	—	—
9		13	9	—
10		15	—	—
11		16	9	—
12		18	—	—
13		19	9	—
14		21	—	—
15		22	9	—
16		24	—	—
17		25	9	—
18		27	—	—
19		28	9	—
1		1	—	—

Par is,
1 *L.* & 1 *gu.*

&

Frankfort.

	gu.	X.	dr.	0/2
1				1/2
2			1	—
3			1	1/2
4			2	—
5			2	1/2
6			3	—
7			3	1/2
8		1	—	—
9		1	—	1/2
10		1	1	—
11		1	1	1/2
1		1	2	—
2		3	—	—
3		4	2	—
4		6	—	—
5		7	2	—
6		9	—	—
7		10	2	—
8		12	—	—
9		13	2	—
10		15	—	—
11		16	2	—
12		18	—	—
13		19	2	—
14		21	—	—
15		22	2	—
16		24	—	—
17		25	2	—
18		27	—	—
19		28	2	—
1		30	—	—

Par is,
2 *L.* & 1 *gu.*

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	0/5
1				4/5
2			1	3/5
3			2	2/5
4			3	1/5
5			4	—
6			4	4/5
7			5	3/5
8			6	2/5
9			7	1/5
10			8	—
11			8	4/5
1			9	3/5
2		1	7	1/5
3		2	4	4/5
4		3	2	2/5
5		4	—	—
6		4	9	3/5
7		5	7	1/5
8		6	4	4/5
9		7	2	2/5
10		8	—	—
11		8	9	3/5
12		9	7	1/5
13		10	4	4/5
14		11	2	2/5
15		12	—	—
16		12	9	3/5
17		13	7	1/5
18		14	4	4/5
19		15	2	2/5
1	1	—	—	—

Par is,
1 *L.* & 1 *Mr.*

&

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	0/5
1				2/5
2				4/5
3			1	1/5
4			1	3/5
5			2	—
6			2	2/5
7			2	4/5
8			3	1/5
9			3	3/5
10			4	—
11			4	2/5
1			4	4/5
2			9	3/5
3		1	2	2/5
4		1	7	1/5
5		2	—	—
6		2	4	4/5
7		2	9	3/5
8		3	2	2/5
9		3	7	1/5
10		4	—	—
11		4	4	4/5
12		4	9	3/5
13		5	2	2/5
14		5	7	1/5
15		6	—	—
16		6	4	4/5
17		6	9	3/5
18		7	2	2/5
19		7	7	1/5
1		8	—	—

Par is,
3 *L.* & 1 *Rx.*

London.

	B.	ſb.	P.	
1				4 0
2				4 0 3
3				4 0 6
4				4 0 9
5				4 0 12
6				4 0 15
7				4 0 18
8				4 0 21
9				4 0 24
10				4 0 27
11				4 0 30
1				4 0 33
2				4 0 36
3			1	4 0 32
4			2	4 0 28
5			3	4 0 24
6			4	4 0 20
7			5	4 0 16
8			6	4 0 12
9			7	4 0 8
10			8	4 0 4
11			9	4 0
12			9	3 0 36
13			10	3 0 32
14			11	3 0 28
15		1		3 0 24
16		1	1	3 0 20
17		1	2	3 0 16
18		1	3	3 0 12
19		1	4	3 0 8
1		1	5	3 0 4
			6	

Par is,
40 *L.* & 3 *P.*

Venice.

	L.	S.		
1			2 4 0	
2			2 4 5	
3			2 4 10	
4			2 4 15	
5		1	2 4 0	
6		1	2 4 6	
7		1	2 4 12	
8		1	2 4 18	
9		1	2 4 0	
10		2	2 4 6	
11		2	2 4 12	
1		2	2 4 18	
2		5		
3		7	2 4 12	
4		10		
5		12	2 4 12	
6		15		
7		17	2 4 12	
8	1			
9	1	2	2 4 12	
10	1	5		
11	1	7	2 4 12	
12	1	10		
13	1	12	2 4 12	
14	1	15		
15	1	17	2 4 12	
16	2			
17	2	2	2 4 12	
18	2	5		
19	2	7	2 4 12	
1	2	10		

Par is,
6 *L.* & 15 *L.*

Amſterdam.

	F.	ſt.	dr.	
1			5	1/2
2			10	2/3
3		1		
4		1	5	1/2
5		1	10	2/3
6		2		
7		2	5	1/2
8		2	10	2/3
9		3		
10		3	5	1/2
11		3	10	2/3
12		4		
13		4	5	1/2
14		4	10	2/3
15		5		
16		5	5	1/2
17		5	10	2/3
18		6		
19		6	5	1/2
1		6	10	2/3

Par is,
3 *L.* & 1 *F.*

Antwerp.

	P.	S.	G.	
1				0 1/3
2				1 0 2/3
3			1	2 1/3
4			2	1/3
5			3	2 2/3
6			3	1 1/3
7			4	2/3
8			5	0
9			5	1 2/3
10			6	2 2/3
11			7	1/3
12			7	2 1/3
13			8	1/3
14			8	2 1/3
15			9	1/3
16			10	0 2/3
17			10	1 2/3
18			11	2 2/3
19		1		1/3
1		1		2/3

Par is,
75 *L.* & 4 *P. G.*

VENICE, & CADIZ.

	Rl.	M.	$\frac{0}{10}$
1		1	$\frac{9}{10}$
2		3	$\frac{8}{10}$
3		5	$\frac{7}{10}$
4		7	$\frac{6}{10}$
5		9	$\frac{5}{10}$
6		11	$\frac{4}{10}$
7		13	$\frac{3}{10}$
8		15	$\frac{2}{10}$
9		17	$\frac{1}{10}$
10		19	—
11		20	$\frac{9}{10}$
12		22	$\frac{8}{10}$
13		24	$\frac{7}{10}$
14		26	$\frac{6}{10}$
15		28	$\frac{5}{10}$
16		30	$\frac{4}{10}$
17		32	$\frac{3}{10}$
18	1	—	$\frac{2}{10}$
19	1	2	$\frac{1}{10}$
1	1	4	—

Par is,
17 *L.* & 19 *Rl.*

&

Dantzick.

	gu	g.	dr.	$\frac{0}{5}$
1			10	$\frac{4}{5}$
2		1	3	$\frac{3}{5}$
3		1	14	$\frac{2}{5}$
4		2	7	$\frac{1}{5}$
5		3	—	—
6		3	10	$\frac{4}{5}$
7		4	3	$\frac{3}{5}$
8		4	14	$\frac{2}{5}$
9		5	7	$\frac{1}{5}$
10		6	—	—
11		6	10	$\frac{4}{5}$
12		7	3	$\frac{3}{5}$
13		7	14	$\frac{2}{5}$
14		8	7	$\frac{1}{5}$
15		9	—	—
16		9	10	$\frac{4}{5}$
17		10	3	$\frac{3}{5}$
18		10	14	$\frac{2}{5}$
19		11	7	$\frac{1}{5}$
1		12	—	—

Par is,
5 *L.* & 2 *gu.*

Frankfort.

	gu	X.	dr.	$\frac{0}{5}$
1			2	$\frac{1}{5}$
2		1	—	$\frac{4}{5}$
3		1	3	$\frac{1}{5}$
4		2	1	$\frac{3}{5}$
5		3	—	—
6		3	2	$\frac{2}{5}$
7		4	—	$\frac{4}{5}$
8		4	3	$\frac{1}{5}$
9		5	1	$\frac{3}{5}$
10		6	—	—
11		6	2	$\frac{2}{5}$
12		7	—	$\frac{4}{5}$
13		7	3	$\frac{1}{5}$
14		8	1	$\frac{3}{5}$
15		9	—	—
16		9	2	$\frac{2}{5}$
17		10	—	$\frac{4}{5}$
18		10	3	$\frac{1}{5}$
19		11	1	$\frac{3}{5}$
1		12	—	—

Par is,
5 *L.* & 1 *gu.*

Hamburgh.

	M.	S.	dr.	°
1			3	21
2			7	17
3			11	13
4		1	3	9
5		1	7	5
6		1	11	1
7		2	2	22
8		2	6	18
9		2	10	14
10		3	2	10
11		3	6	6
12		3	10	2
13		4	1	23
14		4	5	19
15		4	9	15
16		5	1	11
17		5	5	7
18		5	9	3
19		6	—	24
1		6	4	20

Par is,
5 *L.* & 2 *Mr.*

Leipsick.

	Rx	g.	dr.	°
1			1	23
2			3	21
3			5	19
4			7	17
5			9	15
6			11	13
7		1	1	11
8		1	3	9
9		1	5	7
10		1	7	5
11		1	9	3
12		1	11	1
13		2	—	24
14		2	2	22
15		2	4	20
16		2	6	18
17		2	8	16
18		2	10	14
19		3	—	12
1		3	2	10

Par is,
15 *L.* & 2 *Rx.*

London.

	P.	ſh.	p.	°
1				9
2				18
3			1	2
4			1	11
5			1	20
6			2	4
7			2	13
8			2	22
9			3	6
10			3	15
11			3	24
12			4	8
13			4	17
14			5	1
15			5	10
16			5	19
17			6	3
18			6	12
19			6	21
1			7	5

Par is,
100 *L.* & 3 *P.*

Paris.

	L.	S.	dr.	°
1			4	4
2			9	3
3		1	2	2
4		1	7	1
5		2	—	—
6		2	4	4
7		2	9	3
8		3	2	2
9		3	7	1
10		4	—	—
11		4	4	4
12		4	9	3
13		5	2	2
14		5	7	1
15		6	—	—
16		6	4	4
17		6	9	3
18		7	2	2
19		7	7	1
1		8	—	—

Par is,
5 *L.* & 2 *L.*

AN Alphabetical Explication OF THE FOREGOING TABLE OF REDUCTION OF THE MONEYS and COINS

Of Divers Places, into one another, according to the Real Intrinsick Value of the Species of each Place.

A

The Equivalent Prices of the Moneys and Species of Amsterdam, *and all the Towns in* Holland, *compared with those of the Places following*, viz.

Amsterdam and *Antwerp*.

AT the top of the first Part of Table 1, on the Left-hand, Pounds, Shillings, and Pence Gros, are marked thus *P. S. g.* and $\frac{0}{25}$ Parts of a *g*. At *Antwerp*, and all over *Flanders*, the Pound Gros is 20 Shillings, the Shilling 12 Pennies, and the Penny $\frac{1}{2}$ Styver. The Par is 25 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 4 *P. G.* at *Antwerp*, and at that Rate 1 Florin is worth 3 Shillings 2 $\frac{0}{25}$ *g*.

The first Column denotes *Dutch* Deniers, till they come to one Styver; and Styvers till they amount to 1 Florin.

Amsterdam and *Cadiz*.

At the top of the Second Part of Table 1, on the Right Hand, you find in 3 Columns, *Rl. M.* and $\frac{0}{160}$, which Characters denote Rials, Marvedies, and the $\frac{0}{160}$ Parts of Marvedies.

The Par is 17 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 57 Rials of Plate, old *Spanish* Money; and at that Rate 1 Florin is worth 3 Rials, 12 Marvedies.

The first Column denotes, as before, *Dutch* Deniers and Styvers to the amount of 1 Florin.

Amsterdam and *Dantzick*.

At the top of the first Part of Table 2, you will find in 4 Columns, *gu. g. dr.* and $\frac{0}{40}$, which denote *Polish* Guldens, Gros̄es, Deniers and fortieth Parts of Deniers.

An Explication of the foregoingle. Tab

The Par is 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 6 Guld. at *Dantzick*.

The first Column denotes, as before, *Dutch* Deniers and Styvers, and lastly 1 Florin.

Amsterdam and *Frankfort*.

At the Top of the Second Part of Table 2. being that on the Right-hand, you will find in 4 Columns *gu. X. dr.* and $\frac{0}{20}$, which denote Florins, Cruitzers, Deniers, and twentieth Parts of Deniers, Money of *Frankfort*. The Florin at *Frankfort* is compos'd of 60 Cruitzers, and the Cruitzer of 4 Deniers.

The Par is 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 3 Guldens or Florins of 60 Cruitzers at *Frankfort*; so that 1 Florin of *Holland* is worth 36 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*.

The first Column contains *Dutch* Deniers and Styvers, and at last 1 Florin.

Amsterdam and *Hamburgh*.

At the Top of the first Part of Table 3, Marks, Shillings, Deniers, and $\frac{0}{25}$ Parts, of Deniers Lubs, are thus denoted, *M. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{25}$, in four Columns, and the first Column on the Left-hand, contains *Dutch* Deniers and Styvers, the length of 1 Florin. The Par being 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 6 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh*; 1 Florin is worth 1 Mark, 3 Shillings $2\frac{10}{25}$ Deniers Lubs.

Amsterdam and *Leipsick*.

At the Top of the Second Part of Table 3, to the Right-hand, you will find in 4 Columns *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{25}$ which mark Rixdollars, Grosses, Deniers, and 25 Parts of Deniers; each Rixdollar containinge 24 Grosses, and each Gros 12 Deniers, each Denier being here divided into 25 Parts. The Par is 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 2 Rixdollars at *Leipsick*.

The first Column on the Left-hand, begins with 1 *Dutch* Denier, and goes on to 15, under which there is 1 Styver, and so goes on to 19, under which there being in the Last Square of that Column 1 Florin of *Holland*, I find by the 3 last Squares of the three Columns opposite to it, that 1 Florin at *Amsterdam* is worth 9 Grosses, $7\frac{1}{25}$ Deniers at *Leipsick*, as 1 Styver is worth $5\frac{12}{25}$ Deniers.

EXAMPLE I.

To know what 3 Florins, 15 Styvers, and 8 Deniers of *Amsterdam* are worth at *Leipsick*, I make this,

OPERATION.

1 Florin is worth —— 9 *g.* $7\frac{1}{25}$ *dr.*

3

3 Flor. are worth 1 *Rx.* 4 *g.* $9\frac{1}{25}$ *dr.*

0 —— 15 Styv. 0 — 7 — $2\frac{10}{25}$

0 —— 0 — 8 *D. dr.* 0 — 0 — $2\frac{2}{25}$

I have 3 *F.* 15 *Styv.* 8 *dr.* are worth 1 *Rx.* 12 *g.* $2\frac{2}{25}$ *dr.*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

EXAMPLE III.

To know what 3567 Florins, 16 Styvers, 8 Deniers of *Amsterdam* are worth, according to the Par at *Leipsick*, I make the following,

OPERATION.

2
3567 Florins
5
713
2

		Flor.	*st.*	*dr.*
1426 *Rx.* for		3565	0	0
019 *g.*	$2\frac{10}{25}$ *dr.*	2	0	0
0 7	$8\frac{4}{15}$	0	16	0
0 0	$2\frac{12}{25}$	0	0	8.

I have 1427 *Rx.* 3 *g.* $1\frac{11}{25}$ *dr.* 3567 F. 16 *st.* 8 *dr.*

Now to reduce this according to the Exchange, knowing that of *Amsterdam* upon *Leipsick*, which I shall here suppose to be $44\frac{1}{4}$ Styvers current Money in *Holland*, for 1 Rixdollar in *Leipsick*, I find in the Second Column of the Table of the *Amsterdam* Exchange upon *Leipsick*, that the last of those Places loses 13 *per Cent.* since they give but 100 at *Amsterdam* to receive at *Leipsick* 113; by which I make the following Reduction.

Rx.	*Rx.*	1°	1°
100--113--1427 *Rx.*		3° *g.*	$1\frac{11}{25}$° *dr.*
	4281	9	$4\frac{8}{25}$
	14271	7	$2\frac{10}{25}$
	142713	-	-
	1612|65	16	$6\frac{18}{25}$
	24		
	5266		
	131		
	15|76		
	158		
	9.18		
	25		
	98		
	37		
	468		
	2500		

Makes 1612 *Rx.* 1 *g.* $9\frac{468}{2500}$ that *Amsterdam* receives at *Leipsick* (Exchange being at $44\frac{1}{4}$ Styv. in Cash *per* Rixd.) for 3567 Flor. 16 Styv. 8 Drs. cur. Money of *Holland.*

Amsterdam and *London.*

At the Top of the first Part of Table 4. on the Left-hand, Pounds, Shillings and Pennies *English* are thus denoted in 3 Columns, *P. sh. p.* having in the last Column towards the Right Hand $\frac{0}{4}\frac{-}{0}\frac{-}{0}$, denoting so many Fractions of a Penny, and in the first Column on the Left-hand, Florins, Styvers, and Deniers *Dutch*; as in all the other Tables, of the Money of *Amsterdam*; the Par is here 100 Florins at *Amsterdam*, for 9 Pounds at *London.*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Amſterdam and *Paris*.

At the Top of the Second Part of Table 4, towards the Right Hand, Livers, Solſes, Deniers, and 10th Parts of Deniers, are thus denoted, in 4 Columns, *L. S. dr.* $\frac{\cdot}{10}$, each Liver being 20 Solſes, and each Sols 12 Deniers. The Par is 5 Florins at *Amſterdam*, for 6 Livers in *Paris*, or 2 Crowns; reckoning the Crown in Specie, no more than 60 Solſes.

Amſterdam and *Venice*.

At the Top of Table 5, you will find Livers, Soldi, and 16th Parts of a Soldi, thus mark'd; *L. S.* $\frac{\cdot}{16}$. each Liver at *Venice* making 20 Soldi.

The Par is 1 Florin at *Amſterdam*, for 3 Livers or 60 Soldi at *Venice*.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Moneys and Species of Antwerp, *according to the Par or Real Intrinſick Value of the ſaid Species, compared with thoſe of the following Places*; viz.

Antwerp upon *Amſterdam*.

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 6, on the Left-hand, you will find in 4 Columns, *F. ſt. dr.* $\frac{\cdot}{3}$, by which is meant, Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and thirds of Deniers; and the Par being 4 Pound Groſs at *Antwerp*, for 25 Florins at *Amſterdam*, 1 *P. G.* at *Antwerp* is worth 6 Florins and 5 Styvers.

Note, That in the firſt Column of this Table of the Species of *Antwerp* and *Amſterdam* (as will be in all the Tables of the Moneys of *Antwerp*) are ſet down Pennies Groſs, (which are worth $\frac{1}{2}$ Styver each) till they come to 11, and under 11, is 1 Shilling Groſs (worth 6 Styvers) and ſo forward to 20 Shillings, which make 1 Pound Groſs, or 6 Florins.

Antwerp and *Cadiz*.

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 6, towards the Right-hand, Rials, Marvedies, and 96th Parts of Marvedies, are thus marked in three Columns; *Rl. M.* $\frac{\cdot}{96}$; to the Reduction of which Money, I have already ſaid enough, in the Article of *Amſterdam* and *Cadiz*. The Figures in the firſt Column on the Left-hand, denote Pennies, Shillings, and Pounds Groſs, as I have already taken Notice.

The Par is 68 Pounds Groſs at *Antwerp*, for 1425 Rials at *Cadiz*; at which Rate 1 *P. G.* is worth 20 Rials, 39 $\frac{48}{96}$ Marvedies.

Antwerp and *Dantzick*.

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 7, being that towards the Left-hand, you will find *Poliſh* Guldens, Groſſes, Deniers, and 24th parts of Deniers, thus mark'd, *gu. g. dr.* $\frac{\cdot}{24}$; one Gulden makes 30 Groſſes, and each Groſs 18 Deniers *Poliſh*; and the Par is 2 Pound Groſs at *Ant-*

werp

werp, for 15 *Poliſh* Guldens at *Dantzick*, at which Rate 1 *P. G.* is worth 7 Guld. 15 Groſſes *Poliſh*.

EXAMPLE.

To know what 450 Pound, 18 Shillings, 6 Pennies Groſs at *Antwerp*, are worth (according to the Par) at *Dantzick*, I make the following

OPERATION.

450 *P.*

2

225

1125 *g. dr.* for 450 *P. ſh. g.*

3375 *F.*

6 22 9 0 18 —

5 11 $\frac{6}{24}$ 0 0 6

3381 28 2 $\frac{6}{24}$ for 450 *P.* 18 *ſh.* 6 *g.*

Now to reduce this Summ of 3381 Guldens, 28 Groſſes, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Deniers *Poliſh*, according to the Courſe of the Exchange, which I ſhall here ſuppoſe to be at 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Poliſh* Groſſes at *Dantzick*, for 1 Pound Groſs at *Antwerp*; I ſee by the firſt Column of the Table of the *Amſterdam* Exchange upon *Dantzick*, that *Dantzick* loſes 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* ſince *Antwerp* gives only 100, to Receive at *Dantzick* 107 $\frac{1}{10}$, upon which I make the following

REDUCTION.

gu. Po.	*gu. Po.*	*gu. Po.*	*g.*	*dr.*
100	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3381	28	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
0				
	1071	3381	28	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
		236735	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
		3381937	15	
		3622|055	1	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
		30		
g.		1|651		
		5223		
		11|733 $\frac{1}{4}$		
				5
		1000	$\frac{2915}{4000}$ |	$\frac{587}{800}$

By which I ſee that 450 Pounds, 18 Shillings, 6 Pennies Groſs at *Antwerp*; give 3622 Guld. 1 *g.* 11 $\frac{587}{800}$ Deniers *Poliſh* at *Dantzick*, at the Rate of 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ Groſſes at *Dantzick*, for 1 *P. G.* at *Antwerp*.

Antwerp and *Frankfort.*

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 7, towards the Right-hand, the Guldens, Cruitzers, Deniers, and 4th parts of Deniers, are thus mark'd in 4 Columns; *gu. X. dr.* $\frac{2}{4}$. and the Par is here 4 *P. G.* at *Antwerp*, for 15 Guld. at *Frankfort*; at which Rate 1 Pound Groſs is worth 3 Guld. 45 Cruitzers; the Figures in the firſt Column denoting, as in all the other Tables of the Money of *Frankfort*, the Pennies, Shillings, and Pounds Groſs of that Place.

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Antwerp and *Hamburgh.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 8, towards the Left-hand, there is in three Columns, *M. S.* and *dr.* for Marks, Shillings and Deniers Lubs; the Figures in the first Column denoting (as in other Tables) for that Place, the Money that is Current at *Antwerp*; and the Par being here 2 Pounds Grosʃ at *Antwerp*, for 15 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh*, at that Rate 1 *P. G.* is worth 7 Marks, 8 Shillings Lubs.

Antwerp and *Leipsick.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 8, towards the Right-hand, *Rx. g.* and *dr.* signify Rixdollars, Grosʃes, and Deniers, which I have sufficiently explained in the Article of *Amsterdam* and that Place.

The Par is 2 Pound Grosʃ at *Antwerp*, for 5 Rixdollars at *Leipsick*; and at that Rate 1 *P. G.* is worth 2 Rixdollars, and 12 Grosʃes of *Frankfort*.

Antwerp and *London.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 9, towards the Left-hand, *P. ʃh. p.* and $\frac{o}{16}$, signify Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and 16th Parts of Pence, *Engliʃh*; and the Par being here 16 Pound Grosʃ for 9 Pound *Engliʃh*; 1 Pound Grosʃ at *Antwerp*, gives 11 Shillings and 3 Pence at *London*.

The first Column denotes the Current Money of *Antwerp* as elsewhere.

Antwerp and *Paris.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 9, towards the Right-hand, *L. S. dr.* and $\frac{o}{2}$. in 4 Columns, denote Livers, Solʃes, Deniers and half Deniers; of the Reduction of which Money, enough has been said in the Article of *Amsterdam* and *Paris*.

The Par is 2 Pounds Grosʃ at *Antwerp*, for 15 Livers at *Paris*; at which Rate 1 *P. G.* is worth 7 Livers, 10 Solʃes.

Antwerp and *Venice.*

At the Top of Table 10, there is in three Columns, *L. S.* $\frac{o}{16}$. signifying Livers, Soldi, and 16th Parts of the Soldi of *Venice*; for the Reduction of which Money, I shall refer you to what I have said in the Article of *Amsterdam* and *Venice* Exchange.

The Par is 4 Pound Grosʃ at *Antwerp*, for 75 Livers at *Venice*, and consequently 1 Pound Grosʃ gives there 18 Livers, and 15 Soldi.

C.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Moneys and Species of Cadiz *and all* Spain, *according to the Par with the following Places*, viz.

Cadiz and *Amsterdam.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 11, on the Left-hand, *F. ʃt. dr.*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

dr. $\frac{2}{57}\frac{0}{7}$. ſignify Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and 57th parts of Deniers; each Florin containing 20 Styvers, and each Styver 16 Deniers.

The Par is 57 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*, for 17 Florins at *Amſterdam*; ſo that a Florin in worth 5 Styvers $15\frac{2}{57}\frac{7}{7}$ Deniers.

The firſt Column on the Left-hand begins with 1 Marvedie of *Cadiz*, and ſo goes on to 1 Rial, which is 34 Marvedies; and ſo will all the Tables of the Money of *Cadiz* do, of which you are deſired to take Notice.

Cadiz and *Antwerp*.

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 11, on the Right-hand, by *P. S. dr.* and $\frac{9}{9}\frac{0}{5}$. is meant Pounds, Shillings, Deniers, and 95th Parts of Deniers Groſs at *Antwerp*; and the Par being here at 1425 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*, for 68 Pounds Groſs at *Antwerp*; a Rial is worth 11 $\frac{4}{9}\frac{1}{5}$ Pennies Groſs.

Cadiz and *Dantzick*.

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 12, on the Left-hand, *gu. g. dr.* and $\frac{0}{5}\frac{0}{7}$, denote *Poliſh* Guldens, Groſſes, Deniers, and 5th Parts of Deniers, Current at *Dantzick*; and the Par being here at 95 Rials of Plate, for 34 *Poliſh* Guldens: 1 Rial is worth 13 $\frac{1}{5}\frac{5}{7}$ Deniers *Poliſh*.

Cadiz and *Frankfort*.

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 12, on the Right-hand, by *gu. X. dr.* and $\frac{0}{1}\frac{0}{9}$, is underſtood Guldens or Florins, Cruitzers, Deniers, and 19th parts of Deniers, Money of *Frankfort*; and the Par being 95 Rials of Plate for 17 Guldens of *Frankfort*, 1 Rial is worth 10 Cruitzers and $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{5}{9}$ Deniers.

EXAMPLE.

Being at *Frankfort*, and Receiving from my Correſpondent at *Cadiz*, an Accompt of Sale of a certain quantity of Goods, Neat produce amounting to 23370 Rials, 23 Marvedies: I know how many Florins or Guldens of 60 Cruitzers each, that Summ will produce at *Frankfort* by the following

OPERATION.

	Rl.	*M.*
	23370	23
95		
	437	
17	570	
246	000	
1722		
	for 23370 *Rl.*	
4182 *Fl.*		
0 7 *X.* 1 $\frac{1}{9}$ *dr.* for	23 *M.*	

4182 *Fl.* 7 *X.* 1 $\frac{1}{9}$ *dr.* for 23370 *Rl.* 23 *M.*

Note, That both for Draughts and Remittances, betwixt *Frankfort* and *Cadiz*, the Money ordinarily paſſes by *London*, *Paris*, *Hamburgh*, *Antwerp*, *Amſterdam*, &c.

Cadiz

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Cadiz and *Hamburgh.*

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 13, Marks, Shillings, Deniers, and 95th Parts of Deniers Lubs, are thus denoted; *M. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{95}$, 1 Mark Lubs is 15 *ſh.* and each Shilling 12 Deniers.

The Par is 95 Rials for 34 Marks Lubs *in Banco*; at which Rate 1 Rial of Plate at *Cadiz*, is worth 5 Shillings $8\frac{68}{95}$ Deniers Lubs at *Hamburgh.*

Cadiz and *Leipſick.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 13, on the Right-hand, Rixdollars, Groſſes, Deniers, and 95th parts of Deniers, are mark'd, *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{95}$; and the Par being 285 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*, for 34 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, 1 Rial is worth 2 Groſſes $10\frac{34}{95}$ Deniers.

Cadiz and *London.*

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 14, on the Left-hand, Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and 95th parts of a Penny *Engliſh*, are thus denoted, *P. ſh. p.* and $\frac{0}{95}$. and the Par being 1900 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*, for 51 Pounds *Engliſh*, 1 Rial is worth $6\frac{42}{95}$ Pence.

Cadiz and *Paris.*

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 14, on the Right-hand, Livers, Solſes, Deniers, and 19th parts of Deniers *French*, are ſignified by *L. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{19}$. The Par is 95 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*, for 34 Livers at *Paris*, at which rate 1 Rial is worth 7 Solſes $1\frac{17}{19}$ Deniers.

Cadiz and *Venice.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 15, Livers, Soldi, and 19th parts of the Soldi of *Venice*, are deſign'd by *L. S.* $\frac{0}{19}$. and the Par being 19 Rials of Plate, for 17 Livers of *Venice*, 1 Rial is worth $17\frac{17}{19}$ Soldi.

F.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Moneys and Species of Frankfort *and all other Places of the* Empire of Germany, *according to the Par with the following Places*, viz.

Frankfort and *Amſterdam.*

Table 16, The firſt Column of the firſt part of this Table on the Left-hand, begins with 1 Cruitzer at *Frankfort*, and ſo goes on to 29, which you will find in the laſt ſquare of the ſaid Column; and ſo the firſt Column of the ſecond part of this Table begins with 30, and goes on to 1 Gulden of *Frankfort*, which you will likewiſe find in the laſt Column of the ſaid Table; and pray take Notice that it will be ſo in all the Tables of *Frankfort.*

At the Top of each of theſe Parts *F. ſt. dr.* and $\frac{0}{9}$. denote Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and 9th parts of Deniers of *Amſterdam.*

The

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

The Par is 3 Guld. of 60 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*, for 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*; so that 1 Guld. of *Frankfort* gives 1 Florin, 13 Styvers, $3\frac{1}{9}$ Deniers.

EXAMPLE.

Receiving at *Amsterdam*, an Account Current from a Friend at *Frankfort*, Ballance due to me, 3234 Guld. 50 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*, to know how many Florins that will render me at *Amsterdam*, I make the following

OPERATION.

3234
3
1076
5

5380 *Flo. st. dr.* for 3234 *gu.*
1 7 $12\frac{4}{9}$ for 50 *X.*

5381 *Flo.* 7 $12\frac{4}{9}$ for 3234 *gu.* 50 *X.*

To reduce this according to the Course of the *Frankfort* Exchange upon *Amsterdam*: See the Table of the *Amsterdam* Exchange upon *Frankfort*; N°. 4.

Frankfort and *Antwerp.*

At the top of either of the Tables N. 17, Pounds, Shillings and Pennies Gros of *Antwerp*, are thus design'd; *P. S. g.* as likewise 15th parts of the Penny Gros, thus $\frac{0}{15}$; and the Figures in the first Column of each Table denote Cruitzers of *Frankfort*, the length of 59, under which, in the last Column of the second Table, is 1 Gulden of 60 Cruitzers.

The Par is 15 Guld. of *Frankfort*, for 4 Pounds Gros at *Antwerp*; at which rate 1 Guld. is worth 5 Shillings, 4 Pennies Gros.

Frankfort and *Cadiz.*

At the Top of each of the Tables N°. 18, Rials, Marvedies, and 24th parts of Marvedies, are thus design'd, *Rl. M.* $\frac{0}{24}$; and the Par being 17 Guld. of *Frankfort*, for 95 Rials of *Cadiz*, 1 Guld. is worth 5 Rials 20 Marvedies.

Frankfort and *Dantzick.*

This Article needs neither Table nor Explication; for 1 Cruitzer at *Frankfort* is just as much as a *Polish* Gros at *Dantzick.*

Frankfort and *Hamburgh.*

At the Top of each of the Tables N°. 19, Marks, Shillings, Deniers, and 5th parts of Deniers Lubs, are thus denoted, *M. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$; and the Par is 1 Gulden at *Frankfort*, for 2 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh.*

Frankfort and *Leipsick.*

At the Top of each of the Tables, N°. 20, Rixdollars, Groſſes, Deniers,

and 5th parts of Deniers of *Leipsick*, are thus design'd, *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$; and the Par is 3 Guldens of *Frankfort*, for 2 Rixdollars of *Leipsick*; at which rate 1 Gulden is worth 16 Grosses.

Frankfort and *London.*

At the top of each of the Tables N°. 21; Pounds, Shillings, and Pennies, and 20th parts of Pennies *English*, are design'd, by *F. sh. p.* $\frac{0}{20}$; and the Par being 20 Guldens of *Frankfort* for 3 Pounds; 1 Gulden is worth 3 Shillings *English.*

Frankfort and *Paris.*

At the Top of each of the Tables, N°. 22. *French* Livers, Solses and Deniers are design'd, by *L. S. dr.* and the Par is 1 Gulden of *Frankfort*, for 2 Livers.

Frankfort and *Venice.*

At the Top of each of the Tables, N°. 23, Livers, Soldi, and 12th parts of the Soldi of *Venice* are design'd, by *L. S.* $\frac{0}{12}$; and the Par is 1 Gulden at *Frankfort*, for 5 Livers at *Venice.*

H.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Monies and Species at Hamburgh, *according to the Par of the following Places,* viz.

Hamburgh and *Amsterdam.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 24, on the Left-hand; Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and 18th parts of Deniers, are thus designed, *F. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{18}$; and the Par being here 6 Marks Lubs, for 5 Florins; 1 Mark Lubs at *Hamburgh*, is worth 16 Styvers, 10 $\frac{8}{18}$ Deniers at *Amsterdam.*

Note, That by the Figures in the first Column of this Table, are meant Shillings Lubs, which beginning at 1, goes down to 15; and in the square under that, is 1 Mark Lubs, and so will there be in all the Tables of the Moneys of *Hamburgh.*

Hamburgh and *Antwerp.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 24, on the Right-hand, Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and 6th parts of Pennies Gross at *Antwerp*, are thus design'd, *P. S. g.* $\frac{0}{6}$; and the Par being 15 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh*, for 2 Pounds Gross at *Antwerp*, 1 Mark Lubs is worth 2 Shillings 8 Pennies Gross.

EXAMPLE

To know how many Florins 5363 Marks, 14 Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh* will render me at *Antwerp*, according to the Par of the Exchange betwixt those two Places, I only make the following

OPE-

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

OPERATION.

5363 Marks Lubs

5363 —— 2 —— 8

357 *Rem.* 8

8

M. S.

714 *P. G. S. g.* for 5355

1 2 4 for 8

2 4 for 14

I have 715 *P.* 4 *S.* 8 *g.* for 5363 14 *S. L.*

Now the Course of Exchange being 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ Styvers at *Antwerp*, for 1 Mark Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*; I see by the first Column of the Table of *Hamburgh* Exchange upon *Antwerp* N°. 17, that the first of those Places loses 2 $\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent.* since they give at *Hamburgh* 102 $\frac{4}{10}$, to receive at *Antwerp* 100; upon which I make this Analogy.

As to so 66|6 000

102 $\frac{4}{10}$ —— 100 —— 715 *P.* 4 *S.* 8 *g.*

0

1024 715233 6 8 *g.*

698 *P.* 11 *S.* 4 $\frac{2}{10}\frac{56}{248}$ *g.*

10083
8673
581
20

11626
1386
362
732

4352
256

By which Reduction, I find that according to the Course of the *Hamburgh* Exchange upon *Antwerp*, 5363 Marks, 14 Shillings Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, give at *Antwerp* 698 Pounds, 11 Shillings, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *g.*

Hamburgh and *Cadiz.*

At the Top of Table 25, Rials, Marvedies, and the 192 parts of Marvedies, are Mark'd, *Rl. M.* $\frac{0}{192}$; and the Par being 34 Marks Lubs, for 95 Rials, 1 Mark Lubs at *Hamburgh*, is worth 2 Rials, 27 Marvedies at *Cadiz.*

Hamburgh and *Dantzick.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 26, on the Left-hand, by *gu. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{16}$, are design'd, *Polish* Guldens, Grosses, Deniers, and 16th parts of Deniers; and the Par is 1 Mark Lubs at *Hamburgh*, for 1 *Polish* Gulden at *Dantzick.*

Hamburgh and *Frankfort.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 26, on the Right-hand, by *gu. X. dr.* $\frac{0}{8}$, are denoted, Guldens, Cruitzers, Deniers, and 8th parts of Deniers; and the Par being 2 Marks Lubs in *Banco* at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Gulden of 60 Cruitzers at *Frankfort*; 1 Mark is worth 30 *Cruitzers.*

Hamburgh

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Hamburgh and *Leipsick.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 27, on the Left-hand, Rixdollars, Grosses, Deniers and half Deniers, are design'd by *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{o}{2}$; and the Par being 3 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh*, for 1 Rixdollar, 1 Mark is worth 8 *g.*

Hamburgh and *London.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 27, on the Right-hand, Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and 32 parts of Pennies *English*, are thus design'd, *P. sh. p.* $\frac{o}{32}$; and the Par being 40 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh*, for 3 Pounds *English*; 1 Mark is worth 1 Shilling 6 Pennies.

Hamburgh and *Paris.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 28, on the Left-hand, *French* Livers, Solses, Deniers, and 4th parts of Deniers are design'd by *L. S. dr.* $\frac{o}{4}$; and the Par is 1 Mark Lubs, for 1 Liver at *Paris*, taking the *French* Crown only at the Rate of 60 Solses.

Hamburgh and *Venice.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 28, on the Right-hand, you will find *Venetian* Livers, Soldi, and 96 parts of the Soldi, design'd by *L. S.* $\frac{o}{96}$; and the Par is 2 Marks at *Hamburgh*, for 5 Livers at *Venice*; so that 1 Mark Lubs is worth 2 Livers, 10 Soldi.

L.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Monies and Species of Leipsick; *according to the Par, with the following Places,* viz.

Leipsick and *Amsterdam.*

The first part of Table 29, on the Left hand begins with 1 Denier, and so goes on to 11, under which is 1 Gros, and so forward to 23; having in the last square of the said Column, 1 Rixdollar; and thus will be Composed all the Tables of the Monies of *Leipsick*, of which you are desired to take Notice.

At the Top of this Table *F. st. dr.* $\frac{o}{9}$, signify Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and 9th parts of Deniers of *Amsterdam.*

The Par is 2 Rixdollars at *Leipsick*, for 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*; at which Rate 1 Rixdollar is worth 2 Florins 10 Styvers.

Now supposing I had at *Leipsick* 1200 Rixdollars to be remitted to *Amsterdam*, at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ Styvers *per* Rixdollar: I see by the Table of the *Amsterdam* Exchange upon *Leipsick*, that the last of those Places gives 113 to receive at the first 100; upon which I make the following

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

OPERATION:

1200 *Rx.*	113	
00		
	x ø 6 x Rx. 47 *ſt.* 5 1 $\frac{59}{113}$ *dr.*	
700	ø	
220	4	
107	2654 *F.* 17 *ſt.* 5 1 $\frac{59}{113}$ *dr.*	
50		
5350		
830		
39		
234		
624		
Rem. 59		

According to the Exchange.

1200 *Rx.*

22 $\frac{1}{8}$

2400
2400
15
2655 *F.*

Leipſick and *Antwerp.*

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 29, on the Right-hand, *P. ſh. g.* $\frac{0}{3}$; ſignify Pounds, Shillings, Groſſes, and 3d Parts of Groſſes, Money of *Antwerp*; and the Par being 5 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, for 2 Pounds Groſs at *Antwerp*, 1 Rixdollar is worth 8 Shillings Groſs.

Leipſick and Cadiz.

At the Top of Table 30, *Rl. M.* $\frac{0}{96}$; ſignify Rials, Marvedies, and 96th parts of Marvedies at *Cadiz*; and the Par being 34 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, for 285 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*, 1 Rixdollar is worth 8 Rials, 13 Marvedies.

Leipſick and *Dantzick.*

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 31, on the Left-hand, *gu. g. dr.* and $\frac{0}{8}$, denote *Poliſh* Guldens, Groſſes, Deniers, and 8th Parts of Deniers Current at *Dantzick*; and the Par is 1 Rixdollar at *Leipſick*, for 3 Guldens at *Dantzick.*

Leipſick and *Frankfort.*

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 31, on the Right-hand, *gu. X. dr.* and $\frac{0}{4}$, denote Guldens, Cruitzers Deniers, and 4th Parts of Deniers of *Frankfort*; and the Par being 2 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, for 3 Guldens at *Frankfort*; 1 Rixdollar is worth 30 Cruitzers.

Leipſick and *Hamburgh.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 32, on the Left-hand, Marks, Shillings and Deniers Lubs, are denoted by *M. S. dr.* and the Par is 1 Rixdollar at *Leipſick*, for 3 Marks Lubs at *Hamburgh.*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Leipſick and *London.*

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 32, on the Right-hand, Pounds Shillings, Penneys, and 16th parts of Pennies *Engliſh*, are ſignify'd by *P.ſh. p.* $\frac{0}{16}$.; and the Par being 40 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, for 9 Pounds at *London*, 1 Rixdollar is worth 4 Shill. 6 Pence.

Leipſick and *Paris.*

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 33, on the Left-hand, *French* Livers, Solſes, Deniers, and half Deniers, are thus deſign'd; *L. S. dr.* $_2$. and the Par is 1 Rixdollar at *Leipſick*, for 3 Livers at *Paris*, and all over *France.*

Leipſick and *Venice.*

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 33, on the Right-hand, *Venetian* Livers, Soldi, and 48th parts of a Soldi are denoted thus; *L. S.* $\frac{0}{48}$. and the Par is 2 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, for 15 Livers at *Venice.*

The Equivalent Prices of the Moneys and Species of London *and all* England, *according to the Par with the following Places*, viz.

London and *Amſterdam.*

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 34, on the Left-hand, Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and 47th parts of Deniers are deſign'd, by *F. ſt. dr.* $\frac{0}{47}$. and the Par being 9 Pounds *Engliſh*, for 100 Florins *Dutch*, 1 Pound is worth 11 Florins, 2 Styvers, $3\frac{15}{15}$ Deniers.

Note, That by the Figures in the firſt Column of this Table (as in all other Tables of the Money of *England*) are meant Pennies, Shillings and Pounds *Engliſh*; which you are deſired to take Notice of.

London and *Antwerp.*

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 34, on the Right-hand, by *P. S. g.* $\frac{0}{9}$. are meant Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and 9th Parts of Pennies Groſs of *Antwerp*; and the Par being at 9 Pound *Engliſh* for 16 Pounds Groſs, 1 Pound *Engliſh* is worth 1 Pound 15 Shillings $6\frac{6}{9}$ Pennies Groſs.

London and *Cadiz.*

At the Top of Table 35, Rials, Marvedies, and the 18th Parts of Marvedies are mark'd, thus; *Rl. M.* $\frac{0}{18}$; and the Par being 51 Pounds *Engliſh*, for 1900 Rials, 1 Pound gives 37 Rials, $8\frac{8}{18}$ Marvedies.

London and *Dantzick.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 36, on the Left-hand, *gu. g. dr.* ſignify *Poliſh* Guldens, Groſſes and Deniers; and the Par being 3 Pounds *Engliſh* for 40 Guldens, 1 Pound is worth 13 Guldens, 10 Groſs.

London

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

London and *Frankfort.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 36, on the Right-hand, Guldens, Cruitzers, Deniers, and 3d Parts of Deniers of *Frankfort*, are thus design'd, *gu. X. dr.* $\frac{0}{3}$; and the Par being 3 Pounds *Engliſh*, for 20 Guldens of *Frankfort*, 1 Pound is worth 6 Guldens, and 40 Cruitzers.

London and *Hamburgh.*

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 37, on the Left-hand, Marks, Shillings, Deniers, and 3d parts of Deniers Lubs are thus design'd, *M. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{3}$; and the Par being 3 Pounds *Engliſh*, for 40 Marks Lubs *in Banco* at *Hamburgh*, 1 Pound is worth 13 Marks, 5 Shillings, 4 Deniers.

London and *Leipſick.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 37, on the Right-hand, Rixdollars, Groſſes, Deniers, and 3d parts of Deniers of *Leipſick*, are thus denoted, *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{3}$. and the Par being 9 Pounds *Engliſh*, for 40 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, 1 Pound is worth 4 Rixdollars, 10 Groſſes, 8 Deniers.

EXAMPLE.

Having 225 Pounds, 18 Shillings *Engliſh*, to Reduce into Money of *Leipſick*, according to the Par betwixt *London* and *Leipſick*; I perform it by the following

OPERATION.

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 9 \overline{} \\ 25 \\ 0 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 1000\ Rx. \quad \text{for } 225\ P. \\ 4 \quad\quad \text{for } 18\ sh. \\ \hline 1004\ Rixd. \text{ for } 225\ P.\ 18\ sh. \end{array}$$

Now to underſtand how to Reduce this according to the Exchange, you muſt obſerve that in Draughts and Remittances betwixt *London* and *Leipſick*, the Money ordinarily paſſes by *Amſterdam*: and ſuppoſing that the *Amſterdam* Exchange upon *Leipſick* be at 44 and $\frac{1}{4}$ Styver, at the firſt of thoſe Places, for 1 Rixdollar at the Latter. I ſee by the Table of that Exchange, that *Leipſick* loſes 12 $\frac{3}{10}$ *per Cent.* Suppoſing likewiſe, that the *Amſterdam* Exchange upon *London* be at 35 Shillings, 7 Pence Groſs, *per* Pounds *Engliſh*; I alſo find by the Table of the *Amſterdam* Exchange upon *London*, that the latter of theſe Places loſes 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* and ſo I make the following

OPERA-

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

OPERATION.

Leipsick x x x $\frac{1}{10}$ — x ø ø at *Amster.*
But *Amster.* x ø ø — x ø 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ at *Lond.*
Which will give 1004 *R.x.* at *Leips.*
1123 1041

930 *Rx.* 16 g. 6 $\frac{5\,5\,8}{1\,2\,3}$ *dr.* 1004
4016
10040
1045164
3446
774
24
3096
1548
18576
7346
608
1216
7296
Rem. 558

So there comes 930 Rixdollars, 16 Grosses, 6 $\frac{5\,5\,8}{1\,1\,2\,3}$ Deniers at *Leipsick*, for 225 Pounds, 18 Shillings, at *London*, according to the Course of Exchange.

London and *Paris.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 38, on the Left-hand, *L. S. dr.* and $\frac{o}{3}$, denote *French* Livers, Solses, Deniers, and 3d Parts of Deniers; and the Par being 3 Pounds at *London*, for 40 Livers at *Paris*, and all over *France*; 1 Pound is worth 13 Livers, 6 Solses and 8 Deniers.

London and *Venice.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 38, on the Right-hand, by *L. S.* $\frac{o}{9}$, are design'd *Venetian* Livers, Soldi, and 9th parts of the Soldi; and the Par being 3 Pounds *English*, for 100 *Venetian* Livers, 1 Pound is worth 33 Livers.

P.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Moneys and Species of Paris *and all* France, *according to the Par with the following Places*, viz.

Paris and *Amsterdam.*

At the Top of the first part of Table 39, by *F. st. dr.* $\frac{o}{9}$, are design'd, *Dutch* Florins, Styvers, Deniers, and 9th parts of Deniers; and the Par is 6 Livers at *Paris* for 5 Florins at *Amsterdam*, reckoning the *French* Crown in Specie, no more than 3 Livers or 60 Solses.

By the Figures in the first Column towards the Left-hand of this Table (as in all other Tables of the Moneys of *France*) are meant Deniers and Solses, and lastly in the undermost Square of all, 1 Liver *Tournois* or *French.*

Paris and *Antwerp.*

At the Top of the second part of Table 39, on the Right-hand, *P. S. g.* $\frac{o}{15}$, are meant, Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and 15th Parts of Pennies Gros of *Antwerp*; and the Par being

15 *French*

15 *French* Livers for 2 Pounds Groſs, 1 Liver is worth 2 Shillings, eight Pennies Groſs.

Paris and *Cadiz.*

At the Top of Table 40, Rials, Marvedies, and 48th parts of Marvedies, of *Cadiz*, are thus denoted, *Rl. M.* $\frac{0}{48}$; and the Par being 34 Livers at *Paris*, for 95 *Spaniſh* Rials of Plate, 1 Liver is worth 2 Rials, 27 Marvedies.

Paris and *Dantzick.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 41, on the Left-hand, by *gu. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{4}$, are denoted, *Poliſh* Guldens, Groſſes, Deniers, and 4th Parts of Deniers current at *Dantzick*; and the Par is 1 Liver for 1 Gulden, computing the *French* Crown in *Specie* not above 60 Solſes.

Paris and *Frankfort.*

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 41, on the Right-hand, Guldens, Cruitzers, Deniers, and half Deniers of *Frankfort*, are denoted by *gu. X. d.* °; and the Par is 2 Livers for 1 Gulden; at which Rate 1 Liver is worth 30 Cruitzers.

Paris and *Hamburgh.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 42, on the Left-hand, by *M. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{3}$, are denoted Marks, Shillings, Deniers, and 5th Parts of Deniers Lubs of *Hamburgh*; and the Par is 1 *French* Liver, for 1 Mark Lubs.

Paris and *Leipſick.*

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 42, on the Right-hand, by *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$. are meant, Rixdollars, Groſſes, Deniers, and 5th parts of Deniers, Money of *Leipſick*; and the Par being 3 *French* Livers for 1 Rixdollar, 1 Liver is worth 8 Groſſes.

Paris and *London.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 43, on the Left-hand, Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and the 4th Parts of a Penny *Engliſh* are thus denoted; *P. ſh. p.* $\frac{0}{4}$. and the Par is 40 Livers for 3 Pounds; ſo that 1 Liver is worth 1 Shilling 6 Pence *Engliſh.*

Paris and *Venice.*

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 43, on the Right-hand, *Venetian* Livers, Soldi, and 14th Parts of the Soldi, are thus denoted; *L. S.* $\frac{0}{14}$. the Par being 6 Livers for 15 Soldi of *Venice*, 1 Liver of *Paris* is worth 2 Livers, 15 Soldi of *Venice.*

V.

The Equivalent Prices of the Current Monies and Species of Venice; *according to the Par, with the following Places,* viz.

Venice and *Amſterdam.*

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 44, on the Left-hand, *Dutch* Florins,

rins, Styvers, Deniers, and 3d Parts of Deniers, are thus denoted; *F. ſt. dr.* $\frac{0}{3}$. and the Par being 3 Livers at *Venice*, for 1 Florin at *Amſterdrm*; 1 *Venetian* Liver is worth 6 Styvers, 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ Deniers.

Note, That the Figures in the firſt Column of this, as in all the following Tables of *Venetian* Money, begin with 1 Soldi, and go on to 19; and in the laſt Square of the Column, there is 1 Liver, which makes 20 Soldi.

Venice and *Antwerp*.

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 44, on the Right-hand, Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and 25th Parts of Pennies Groſs of *Antwerp*, are thus denoted, *F. S. g.* $\frac{0}{25}$; and the Par being 75 *Venetian* Livers for 4 Pounds Groſs; 1 Liver is worth 1 Shilling $\frac{20}{25}$ Pennies Groſs.

Venice and *Cadiz*.

At the Top of Table 45, Rials, Marvedies, and 10th Parts of Marvedies, are thus deſign'd, *Rl. M.* $\frac{0}{10}$; and the Par being 17 *Venetian* Livers, for 19 Rials of Plate at *Cadiz*; 1 Liver is worth 1 Rial, 4 Marvedies.

Venice and *Dantzick*.

At the Top of the firſt Part of Table 46, on the Left hand, *Poliſh* Guldens, Groſſes, Deniers, and 5th Parts of Deniers, are thus denoted, *gu. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$; the Par is 15 *Venetian* Livers for 2 *Poliſh* Guldens, and at that Rate 1 Liver is worth 12 Groſſes.

Venice and *Frankfort*.

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 46, on the Right-hand, Guldens, Cruitzers, Deniers, and 5th Parts of Deniers, of *Frankfort*, are thus denoted; *gu. X. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$; and the Par being 5 *Venetian* Livers for 1 Gulden of *Frankfort*; 1 of the ſaid Livers make 12 Cruitzers, as in the laſt Article.

Venice and *Hamburgh*.

At the Top of the firſt part of Table 47, on the Left-hand, Marks, Shillings, Deniers, and 5th parts of Deniers, are thus denoted, *M. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$; and the Par is 5 *Venetian* Livers for 2 Marks Lubs, at which rate 1 Liver is worth 6 Shillings, 4 $\frac{20}{25}$ Deniers.

Venice and *Leipſick*.

At the Top of the ſecond part of Table 47, on the Right-hand, Rixdollars, Groſſes, Deniers, and 25th parts of Deniers, are thus deſign'd, *Rx. g. dr.* $\frac{0}{25}$; and the Par being 15 *Venetian* Livers for 2 Rixdollars at *Leipſick*, 1 Liver is worth 3 Groſs 2 $\frac{20}{25}$ Deniers.

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Venice and *London*.

At the Top of the first Part of Table 48, on the Left-hand, Pounds, Shillings, Pennies, and 25th Parts of Pennies *English*, are thus denoted, *P. ſh. p.* $\frac{0}{25}$; and the Par being 100 *Venetian* Livers, for 3 Pounds *English*, 1 Liver is worth $7\frac{5}{25}$ Pennies *English*.

Venice and *Paris*.

At the Top of the ſecond Part of Table 48, *French* Livers, Solſes, Deniers, and 5th parts of Deniers are thus denoted, *L. S. dr.* $\frac{0}{5}$; the Par is here 5 *Venetian* Livers for 2 *French* Livers; ſo that one of the former is but worth 8 Solſes at *Paris*.

REDUCTION of the

MONEY *in Banco*, into
MONEY Current, and of the
MONEY Current into
MONEY *in Banco*, and of the

AGIO.

EXAMPLE I.

Having 4425 Florins, 18 Styvers, 8 Deniers, Money *in Banco*, to Reduce into Current Money, *Agio* at $4\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent*. I make the following

OPERATION.

As 100 to $104\frac{3}{4}$ ſo 4425 *F.* 20|0 0|° 15 *ſt.* 8 *drs.*

4

417 30980 8 8
44257 15
1770310

18455 3 48 3 8

4

El. 4613 20

691 63

4

17

986 6

Fl. 4613 17 *ſt.* $6\frac{27}{50}$ *drs.* $26^{2}|16$
Crrent Money 4 8
$6\frac{216}{400}|\frac{27}{50}$ *drs.*

Otherways.

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Otherways.

$4\frac{1}{4}$ —— 4425 *Fl.* 15° *ſt.* 8° *dr.*

17 | 30980 | 8 | 8
44257 | 15
752|38 | 3 | 8
4
Fl. 188
20
$7^{3}|63$
4
ſt. 1 21 86 6
5 8| 16
4 —— 8
$14\frac{216}{400}|\frac{27}{50}$

Money *in Banco*	4425 *Fl.*	15 *ſt.*	8 *dr.*
The *Agio*	188	1	$14\frac{27}{50}$
Current Money	4613	17	$6\frac{27}{50}$

EXAMPLE II.

Suppoſing the *Agio* at $4\frac{7}{8}$ *per Cent.* to know how much Current Money will 5216 Florins, 11 Styvers, 4 Deniers give, I make the following

OPERATION.

As to ſo 3|° 120
$104\frac{7}{8}$ —— 100 —— 5216 *Fl.* 11 *ſt.* 4 *dr.*
8
839 | 4173250
8172
Anſ. 4974 F. 1 *ſt.* $8\frac{344}{839}$ *dr.* 6215
3420
64
20
1280
441
2646
7056
Rem. 344

Otherways.

As to ſo 3|° 120
$104\frac{7}{8}$ —— $4\frac{7}{8}$ —— 5216 *F.* 11 *ſt.* 4 *dr.*

839	39	46949	1	4
		156496	27	8
Agio 242 F. 9 *ſt.* 11 $\frac{495}{839}$ *dr.*				
C.M. 5216	11	4	203445	13 12

B.M. 4974 F. 1 *ſt.* $8\frac{344}{839}$ *dr.*
3564
2085
407
20
8158
607
3654
9724
1324
Rem. 495

F I N I S.

THE TABLES

Relating to the

EXCHANGES WITH FRANCE,

REFORM'D:

VIZ.

London,
Antwerp,
Hamburgh,
Amsterdam,
Venice, and
Frankfort,

With *FRANCE.*

A LONDON, AND FRANCE.

27	100	¾	60	½	33 3/10
¼	98 2/10	34	58 8/10	¾	32 5/10
½	96 4/10	¼	57 6/10	41	31 7/10
¾	94 6/10	½	56 5/10	¼	30 9/10
28	92 9/10	¾	55 4/10	½	30 1/10
¼	91 3/10	35	54 3/10	¾	29 3/10
½	89 5/10	¼	53 1/10	42	28 5/10
¾	87 8/10	½	52 1/10	¼	27 8/10
29	86 3/10	¾	51	½	27
¼	84 6/10	36	50	¾	26 3/10
½	83 1/10	¼	49	43	25 5/10
¾	81 5/10	½	47 9/10	¼	24 8/10
30	80	¾	47	½	24 1/10
¼	78 5/10	37	46	¾	23 4/10
½	77	¼	45	44	22 7/10
¾	75 6/10	½	44 9/10	¼	22
31	74 3/10	¾	43	½	21 3/10
¼	72 8/10	38	42 1/10	¾	20 6/10
½	71 4/10	¼	41 1/10	45	20
¾	70	½	40 2/10	¼	19 3/10
32	68 7/10	¾	39 3/10	½	18 8/10
¼	67 4/10	39	38 4/10	¾	18
½	66 1/10	¼	37 5/10	46	17 3/10
¾	64 8/10	½	36 7/10	¼	16 7/10
33	63 6/10	¾	35 8/10	½	16 1/10
¼	62 4/10	40	35	¾	15 5/10
½	61 1/10	¼	34 2/10	47	14 9/10

Par is, 54.

LONDON, AND FRANCE.

¼	14 3/10	54	*Par*	¾	12 5/10
½	13 7/10	¼	4/10	61	13
¾	13 1/10	½	9/10	¼	13 4/10
48	12 5/10	¾	1 4/10	½	13 9/10
¼	11 9/10	55	1 8/10	¾	14 4/10
½	11 3/10	¼	2 3/10	62	14 8/10
¾	10 8/10	½	2 7/10	¼	15 3/10
49	10 2/10	¾	3 2/10	½	15 7/10
¼	9 6/10	56	3 7/10	¾	16 2/10
½	9 1/10	¼	4 1/10	63	16 7/10
¾	8 5/10	½	4 6/10	¼	17 1/10
50	8	¾	5	½	17 6/10
¼	7 4/10	57	5 5/10	¾	18
½	6 9/10	¼	6	64	18 5/10
¾	6 4/10	½	6 5/10	¼	19
51	5 8/10	¾	7	½	19 4/10
¼	5 3/10	58	7 4/10	¾	19 9/10
½	4 8/10	¼	7 9/10	65	20 4/10
¾	4 3/10	½	8 3/10	¼	20 8/10
52	3 8/10	¾	8 8/10	½	21 3/10
¼	3 3/10	59	9 1/10	¾	21 8/10
½	2 8/10	¼	9 7/10	66	22 2/10
¾	2 3/10	½	10 2/10	¼	22 7/10
53	1 8/10	¾	10 6/10	½	23 1/10
¼	1 4/10	60	11 1/10	¾	23 5/10
½	9/10	¼	11 6/10	67	24 1/10
¾	4/10	½	12	68	26

Par is, 54.

5	74 5/10		3/4	55 5/10		1/2	40 1/10
1/4	73 8/10		62	54 8/10		3/4	39 6/10
1/2	73		1/4	54 2/10		69	39 1/10
3/4	72 2/10		1/2	53 6/10		1/4	38 6/10
5	71 4/10		3/4	53		1/2	38 1/10
1/4	70 7/10		63	52 4/10		3/4	37 6/10
1/2	69 9/10		1/4	51 8/10		70	37 1/10
3/4	69 2/10		1/2	51 2/10		1/4	36 6/10
7	68 4/10		3/4	50 6/10		1/2	36 1/10
1/4	67 7/10		64	50		3/4	35 7/10
1/2	66 9/10		1/4	49 4/10		71	35 2/10
3/4	66 2/10		1/2	48 8/10		1/4	34 7/10
8	65 5/10		3/4	48 2/10		1/2	34 2/10
1/4	64 8/10		65	47 7/10		3/4	33 8/10
1/2	64 1/10		1/4	47 1/10		72	33 3/10
3/4	63 4/10		1/2	46 6/10		1/4	32 9/10
9	62 7/10		3/4	46		1/2	32 4/10
1/4	62		66	45 5/10		3/4	31 9/10
1/2	61 3/10		1/4	45		73	31 5/10
3/4	60 7/10		1/2	44 4/10		1/4	31 1/10
0	60		3/4	43 8/10		1/2	30 6/10
1/4	59 3/10		67	43 3/10		3/4	30 1/10
1/2	58 7/10		1/4	42 8/10		74	29 7/10
3/4	58		1/2	42 2/10		1/4	29 3/10
1	57 4/10		3/4	41 7/10		1/2	28 9/10
1/4	56 7/10		68	41 1/10		3/4	28 4/10
1/2	56		1/4	40 7/10		75	28

Par is, 96.

1/4	27 6/10		82	17 1/10		3/4	8 2/10
1/2	27 2/10		1/4	16 7/10		89	7 9/10
3/4	26 7/10		1/2	16 4/10		1/4	7 6/10
76	26 3/10		3/4	16		1/2	7 3/10
1/4	25 9/10		83	15 7/10		3/4	7
1/2	25 4/10		1/4	15 3/10		90	6 1/10
3/4	25		1/2	15		1/4	6 4/10
77	24 6/10		3/4	14 6/10		1/2	6 1/10
1/4	24 3/10		84	14 3/10		3/4	5 8/10
1/2	23 8/10		1/4	13 9/10		91	5 5/10
3/4	23 4/10		1/2	13 6/10		1/4	5 2/10
78	23		3/4	13 2/10		1/2	4 9/10
1/4	22 6/10		85	12 9/10		3/4	4 6/10
1/2	22 2/10		1/4	12 6/10		92	4 3/10
3/4	21 9/10		1/2	12 3/10		1/4	4
79	21 5/10		3/4	11 9/10		1/2	3 7/10
1/4	21 1/10		86	11 6/10		3/4	3 5/10
1/2	20 7/10		1/4	11 3/10		93	3 2/10
3/4	20 3/10		1/2	10 9/10		1/4	2 9/10
80	20		3/4	10 6/10		1/2	2 6/10
1/4	19 6/10		87	10 3/10		3/4	2 4/10
1/2	19 2/10		1/4	10		94	2 1/10
3/4	18 9/10		1/2	9 7/10		1/4	1 8/10
81	18 5/10		3/4	9 4/10		1/2	1 5/10
1/4	18 1/10		88	9 1/10		3/4	1 2/10
1/2	17 8/10		1/4	8 8/10		95	1
3/4	17 4/10		1/2	8 5/10		96	*Par.*

Par is, 96.

24	100
1/8	99
1/4	97 9/10
3/8	96 9/10
1/2	95 9/10
5/8	94 9/10
3/4	93 9/10
7/8	92 9/10
25	92
1/8	91
1/4	90 1/10
3/8	89 2/10
1/2	88 2/10
5/8	87 3/10
3/4	86 4/10
7/8	85 5/10
26	84 6/10
1/8	83 8/10
1/4	82 9/10
3/8	82
1/2	81 1/10
5/8	80 1/10
3/4	79 4/10
7/8	78 6/10
27	77 7/10
1/8	77
1/4	76 1/10

3/8	75 3/10
1/2	74 5/10
5/8	73 8/10
3/4	73
7/8	72 2/10
28	71 4/10
1/8	70 7/10
1/4	69 9/10
3/8	69 2/10
1/2	68 4/10
5/8	67 7/10
3/4	67
7/8	66 2/10
29	65 5/10
1/8	64 8/10
1/4	64 1/10
3/8	63 4/10
1/2	62 7/10
5/8	62
2/4	61 3/10
7/8	60 7/10
30	60
1/8	59 3/10
1/4	58 7/10
3/8	58
1/2	57 4/10
5/8	56 7/10

3/4	56 1/10
7/8	55 5/10
31	54 8/10
1/8	54 2/10
1/4	53 6/10
3/8	52 9/10
1/2	52 3/10
5/8	51 8/10
3/4	51 1/10
7/8	50 6/10
32	50
1/8	49 4/10
1/4	48 8/10
3/8	48 2/10
1/2	47 7/10
5/8	47 1/10
3/4	46 5/10
7/8	46
33	45 5/10
1/8	44 9/10
1/4	44 3/10
3/8	43 8/10
1/2	43 3/10
5/8	42 8/10
3/4	42 2/10
7/8	41 7/10
34	41 1/10

Par is, 48.

1/8	40 7/10
1/4	40 1/10
3/8	39 7/10
1/2	39 1/10
5/8	38 7/10
3/4	38 1/10
7/8	37 7/10
35	37 1/10
1/8	36 6/10
1/4	36 1/10
3/8	35 7/10
1/2	35 2/10
5/8	34 8/10
3/4	34 2/10
7/8	33 8/10
36	33 3/10
1/8	32 9/10
1/4	32 5/10
3/8	32
1/2	31 6/10
5/8	31 1/10
3/4	30 6/10
7/8	30 2/10
37	29 7/10
1/8	29 3/10
1/4	28 8/10
3/8	28 4/10

1/2	28
5/8	27 6/10
3/4	27 2/10
7/8	26 7/10
38	26 1/10
1/8	25 9/10
1/4	25 5/10
3/8	25 1/10
1/2	24 7/10
5/8	24 3/10
3/4	23 9/10
7/8	23 5/10
39	23 1/10
1/8	22 7/10
1/4	22 3/10
3/8	21 9/10
1/2	21 5/10
5/8	21 2/10
3/4	20 8/10
7/8	20 4/10
40	20
1/8	19 6/10
1/4	19 1/10
3/8	18 9/10
1/2	18 5/10
5/8	18 1/10
3/4	17 8/10

7/8	17 5/10
41	17 1/10
1/8	16 8/10
1/4	16 4/10
3/8	16 1/10
1/2	15 7/10
5/8	15 4/10
3/4	15
7/8	14 7/10
42	14 3/10
1/8	14
1/4	13 6/10
3/8	13 3/10
1/2	13
5/8	12 6/10
3/4	12 3/10
7/8	11 9/10
43	11 6/10
44	9 7/10
45	6 1/10
46	4 3/10
47	2 1/10
48	Par.

Par is, 48.

50	100
1/4	99
1/2	98
3/4	97
51	96
1/4	95 1/10
1/2	94 1/10
3/4	93 2/10
52	92 3/10
1/4	91 3/10
1/2	90 4/10
3/4	89 5/10
53	88 6/10
1/4	87 7/10
1/2	86 9/10
3/4	86
54	85 1/10
1/4	84 2/10
1/2	83 4/10
3/4	82 6/10
55	81 8/10
1/4	81
1/2	80 1/10
3/4	79 3/10
56	78 5/10
1/4	77 7/10
1/2	77

3/4	76 2/10
57	75 4/10
1/4	74 6/10
1/2	73 9/10
3/4	73 1/10
58	72 4/10
1/4	71 6/10
1/2	70 9/10
3/4	70 2/10
59	69 4/10
1/4	68 7/10
1/2	68
3/4	67 3/10
60	66 6/10
1/4	65 9/10
1/2	65 2/10
3/4	64 6/10
61	63 9/10
1/4	63 2/10
1/2	62 6/10
3/4	61 9/10
62	61 2/10
1/4	60 6/10
1/2	60
3/4	59 3/10
63	58 7/10
1/4	58 1/10

1/2	57 4/10
3/4	56 8/10
64	56 3/10
1/4	55 4/10
1/2	55
3/4	54 4/10
65	53 8/10
1/4	53 2/10
1/2	52 6/10
3/4	52
66	51 5/10
1/4	50 3/10
1/2	50 8/10
3/4	49 8/10
67	49 2/10
1/4	48 7/10
1/2	48 1/10
3/4	47 6/10
68	47
1/4	46 5/10
1/2	46
3/4	45 4/10
69	44 9/10
1/4	44 4/10
1/2	43 9/10
3/4	43 3/10
70	42 8/10

Par is, 100.

1/4	42 3/10
1/2	41 8/10
3/4	41 3/10
71	40 8/10
1/4	40 3/10
1/2	39 8/10
3/4	39 3/10
72	38 8/10
1/4	38 4/10
1/2	38
3/4	37 4/10
73	36 9/10
1/4	36 5/10
1/2	36
3/4	35 5/10
74	35 1/10
1/4	34 6/10
1/2	34 2/10
3/4	33 7/10
75	33 3/10
1/4	32 8/10
1/2	32 4/10
3/4	32
76	31 5/10
1/4	31 1/10
1/2	30 7/10
3/4	30 2/10

77	29 8/10
1/4	29 4/10
1/2	29
3/4	28 6/10
78	28 1/10
1/4	27 7/10
1/2	27 3/10
3/4	27
79	26 5/10
1/4	26 1/10
1/2	25 7/10
3/4	25 1/10
80	25
1/4	24 6/10
1/2	24 3/10
3/4	23 9/10
81	23 5/10
1/4	23 1/10
1/2	22 8/10
3/4	22 4/10
82	22
1/4	21 6/10
1/2	21 3/10
3/4	20 9/10
83	20 5/10
1/4	20 1/10
1/2	19 8/10

3/4	19 4/10
84	19
1/4	18 7/10
1/2	18 3/10
3/4	18
85	17 6/10
1/4	17 3/10
1/2	17
3/4	16 6/10
86	16 3/10
1/4	16
1/2	15 6/10
3/4	15 3/10
87	14 9/10
1/4	14 6/10
1/2	14 2/10
3/4	13 9/10
88	13 6/10
1/4	13 3/10
1/2	12 9/10
3/4	12 6/10
89	12 3/10
1/4	12
1/2	11 7/10
3/4	11 4/10
90	11 1/10

Par is, 100.

50	101 5/10	3/4	77 6/10	1/2	58 7/10	1/4	43 5/10
1/4	100 6/10	57	76 8/10	3/4	58 1/10	1/2	42 2/10
1/2	99 6/10	1/4	76	64	57 5/10	3/4	42 4/10
3/4	98 6/10	1/2	75 3/10	1/4	56 8/10	71	41 9/10
51	97 4/10	3/4	74 5/10	1/2	56 2/10	1/4	41 4/10
1/4	96 6/10	58	73 9/10	3/4	55 6/10	1/2	40 9/10
1/2	95 7/10	1/4	73	65	55	3/4	40 4/10
3/4	94 7/10	1/2	72 3/10	1/4	54 4/10	72	40
52	93 8/10	3/4	71 5/10	1/2	53 9/10	1/4	39 5/10
1/4	92 8/10	59	70 7/10	3/4	53 3/10	1/2	39
1/2	92	1/4	70 1/10	66	52 7/10	3/4	38 5/10
3/4	91 1/10	1/2	69 4/10	1/4	52 1/10	73	38
53	90 2/10	3/4	68 7/10	1/2	51 5/10	1/4	37 6/10
1/4	89 3/10	60	67 9/10	3/4	51	1/2	37 1/10
1/2	88 4/10	1/4	67 2/10	67	50 4/10	3/4	36 6/10
3/4	87 5/10	1/2	66 6/10	1/4	49 8/10	74	36 2/10
54	86 6/10	3/4	65 9/10	1/2	49 3/10	1/4	35 7/10
1/4	85 8/10	61	65 2/10	3/4	48 7/10	1/2	35 2/10
1/2	84 9/10	1/4	64 5/10	68	48 2/10	3/4	34 8/10
3/4	84 1/10	1/2	63 9/10	1/4	47 7/10	75	34 4/10
55	83 2/10	3/4	63 2/10	1/2	47 1/10	1/4	33 9/10
1/4	82 4/10	62	62 5/10	3/4	46 6/10	1/2	33 5/10
1/2	81 6/10	1/4	61 9/10	69	46	3/4	33
3/4	80 8/10	1/2	61 2/10	1/4	45 5/10	76	32 6/10
56	80	3/4	60 6/10	1/2	45	1/4	31 2/10
1/4	79 2/10	63	60	3/4	44 5/10	1/2	31 7/10
1/2	78 4/10	1/4	59 3/10	70	44	3/4	31 3/10

Par is, 100 25/31 *Duc.*

77	30 9/10	3/4	20 3/10	1/4	43 5/10	1/2	58 7/10
1/4	30 4/10	84	20	1/2	42 2/10	3/4	58 1/10
1/2	30	1/4	19 6/10	3/4	42 4/10	57	57 5/10
3/4	29 6/10	1/2	19 3/10	71	41 9/10	1/4	56 8/10
78	29 3/10	3/4	18 9/10	1/4	41 4/10	1/2	56 2/10
1/4	28 8/10	85	18 6/10	1/2	40 9/10	3/4	55 6/10
1/2	28 4/10	1/4	18 2/10	3/4	40 4/10	72	55
3/4	28	1/2	17 9/10	72	40	1/4	54 4/10
79	27 6/10	3/4	17 5/10	1/4	39 5/10	1/2	53 9/10
1/4	27 3/10	86	17 2/10	1/2	39	3/4	53 3/10
1/2	26 8/10	1/4	16 9/10	3/4	38 5/10	73	52 7/10
3/4	26 4/10	1/2	16 5/10	73	38	1/4	52 1/10
80	26	3/4	16 2/10	1/4	37 6/10	1/2	51 5/10
1/4	25 6/10	87	15 9/10	1/2	37 1/10	3/4	51
1/2	25 2/10	1/4	15 6/10	3/4	36 6/10	74	50 4/10
3/4	24 8/10	1/2	15 2/10	74	36 2/10	1/4	49 8/10
81	24 5/10	3/4	14 9/10	1/4	35 7/10	1/2	49 3/10
1/4	24	88	14 6/10	1/2	35 2/10	3/4	48 7/10
1/2	23 6/10	1/4	14 3/10	3/4	34 8/10	75	48 2/10
3/4	23 3/10	1/2	13 9/10	75	34 4/10	1/4	47 7/10
82	22 9/10	3/4	13 6/10	1/4	33 9/10	1/2	47 1/10
1/4	22 5/10	89	13 3/10	1/2	33 5/10	3/4	46 6/10
1/2	22 1/10	1/4	13	3/4	33	76	46
3/4	21 8/10	1/2	12 6/10	76	32 6/10	1/4	45 5/10
83	21 5/10	3/4	12 1/10	1/4	31 2/10	1/2	45
1/4	21	90	12	1/2	31 7/10	3/4	44 5/10
1/2	20 7/10			3/4	31 3/10		44

Par is, 100 25/31 *Duc.*

FRANKFORT, AND FRANCE.

45	64	½	26 1/10	72	2 1/10
½	62 2/10	59	25	½	1 8/10
46	60 4/10	½	24	73	1 1/10
½	58 7/10	60.	23	½	5/10
47	57	½	21 9/10	73 4/5	Par.
½	55 3/10	61	20 9/10	74	3/10
48	53 7/10	½	20	½	9/10
½	52 3/10	62	19	75	1 6/10
49	50 6/10	½	18	½	2 3/10
½	49	63	17 1/10	76	3
50	47 6/10	½	16 2/10	½	3 6/10
½	46 1/10	64	15 3/10	77	4 3/10
51	44 7/10	½	14 4/10	½	5
½	43 3/10	65	13 5/10	78	5 7/10
52	41 9/10	½	12 6/10	½	6 3/10
½	40 5/10	66	11 8/10	79	7
53	39 2/10	½	10 9/10	80	8 4/10
½	37 9/10	67	10 1/10	81	9 8/10
54	36 6/10	½	9 3/10	82	11 1/10
½	35 4/10	68	8 5/10	83	12 5/10
55	34 1/10	½	7 7/10	84	13 8/10
½	33	69	7	85	15 1/10
56	31 7/10	½	6 2/10	86	16 5/10
½	30 6/10	70	5 4/10	87	17 9/10
57	29 4/10	½	4 6/10	88	19 2/10
½	28 3/10	71	3 9/10	89	20 6/10
58	27 2/10	½	3 2/10	90	21 9/10

Par is, 73 4/5

THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY TO THE READER,

WITH

Some Additions, and Explications, of the Tables of MONIES and EXCHANGES.

IF the Treatise of the Reduction of the Tables of most Trading Places in Europe, *had appear'd with a fuller Explication of it's various Uses, the generality of the Persons, for whose Service it was intended, wou'd have been better able to make a Judgment of it. When I first Compos'd and Publish'd it at* Amsterdam *in the* Dutch *Language, it had little other Ornament, but that of a short Introduction. A* French *Gentleman residing there, was afterwards pleas'd to introduce it amongst his Countrymen, with particular Explications of the Tables in that Tongue; and thence it seems it crossed the Ocean, under the Name of the Explainer,* viz. *Monsr.* des Aguilliers. *And as his was* Eng-lish'd *here, Publish'd in a small* 8vo. *and favourably entertain'd by the Publick: who have made no other Objection to it, but that of the first Part's not being yet sufficiently explain'd and adapted to the Understanding of every Beginner.*

'Tis this Consideration has oblig'd me upon my Arrival in this Country, to add the following Illustrations of the Uses of the Tables of Exchanges; which, tho' they surprise at first appearance, as well as other Novelties, yet by Use will become familiar and comprehensible to the weakest Capacity.

The insuperable Extremities, to which the want of Money for the sup-

port of the War, has reduc'd the French *Nation, have occasion'd an Alteration in the Exchanges of that Country, so little expected at the time this Treatise was Compos'd, that the Tables for* France *had lost the greatest part of their Use, and therefore I have subjoyn'd to the first Part a new half Sheet of Tables, (Mark'd, for distinction sake, with the Letters* A, B, C, &c.) *of the Exchanges of that Country with* London, Antwerp, Hamburgh, Venice, Amsterdam, *and* Frankfort *so full, that there's scarce any possibility they can be exceeded.*

And to this, for the greater Facility in finding the respective Tables, I have likewise thought fit to add at the End of this Discourse, an Index, by which the Reader will be Directed where to meet with them.

An Explication of the Foregoing Tables.

N. N. of *London* to his Partner at *Amsterdam.*

LETTER. I.

I *Design'd on* Friday *last to remit to Messieurs* Valero *and* Prazzo *of* Cadix *Pieces of Eight* 8500, *which I had taken at* $53\frac{1}{2}$. *But before the Post went off, we had a Mail from* Holland, *by which we receiv'd Advice, that we had above* 9000 *drawn upon us, so that I have found my self oblig'd to re-negotiate, this Day the Remittances I design'd them; as Fortune would have it, the Exchange has risen to* 54, *which gives us in less than* 4 *Days above* $\frac{9}{10}$. per Cent. *Profit.*

According to the Tables, you may make the following Rule.

1038, 1048, 100.

which being worked, you find $100\frac{9}{10}$

EXPOSITION.

If in the Table of the Exchange, betwixt *London* and *Cadix.* Fol. 25. you look for $53\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* you'll see next to it $3\frac{8}{10}$. which means, that the Rate of the Exchange, differs from the Intrinsick Parr, or Value $3\frac{8}{10}$ *per Cent.* or, which is the same, that 100 of *Cadix* are worth $103\frac{8}{10}$ of *London.*

You'll find in the like manner, that at the Rate of 54 *d.* 100 of *Cadix* are worth $104\frac{8}{10}$ of *London.*

Now, if in buying Bills upon *Cadix*, at $53\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* you give $103\frac{8}{10}$. for 100, and in selling them again you get $104\frac{8}{10}$ for the same 100, you certainly get

get by the Bargain, and to know how much *per Cent*, you make this Rule.

If for $103\frac{8}{10}$ I gave when I bought the Letters upon *CADIX*, I get $104\frac{8}{10}$, in selling them again, how much should I have got *per Cent.*

$103\frac{8}{10}$, $104\frac{8}{10}$, 100

Or by reducing the two first Terms into Tenths, (which is done, by adding to each Sum the Numerator of its Fraction,) you will have,

1038. 1048. 100.

And after the Rule is worked, you'll find for Answer $100\frac{9}{10}$, according as the Letter mentions.

LET. II.

From the same to the same.

I Have drawn upon you this Day, 2000 l. *at* 34 : 2, *at* 2 Uzance, *to the Order of Messieurs* Paola *and* Sany, *Value of them which I did, because I foresee, that the Exchange at* Amsterdam *for this Place will considerably rise, and will undoubtedly mount to* 34, *before the Payment of my aforesaid Bill. If you find occasion to reimburse your self upon me at that Rate, I reckon that the Use of the Money for above four Months, will cost us but* $\frac{4}{10}$ per Cent.

To find this by the Tables, see that of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Amsterdam*, Fol. 9. There you'll find that 34, 2 Answer to $8\frac{4}{10}$ That is to say, that the Price differing from the Parr by $8\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent.* makes 100 at *Amsterdam*, worth $108\frac{4}{10}$ at *London* you'll find likewise that at the Rate of 34. the same 100 at *Amsterdam* is worth $108\frac{9}{10}$ at *London.* Therefore when *London* drew upon *Amsterdam* they Paid 100 for $108\frac{4}{10}$ that was receiv'd at *London*, and when *Amsterdam* at the Expiration of the Bill of *London*, draws upon him for his Reimbursement, the said *Amsterdam* receives 100. and *London* pays $108\frac{9}{10}$, so that *London* paid more than it receiv'd, when the Accounts are made up, the Sum which it paid for the Bill of *Amsterdam* being $108\frac{9}{10}$ and that which they receiv'd when they drew upon *Amsterdam* being $108\frac{4}{10}$. This is a loss with regard to the difference of the Exchange ; but considering there are four Months time before the Bill of *Amsterdam* be reimburs'd, it appears that they have the Use of that Money for all that time at a very cheap Rate, and that it costs for Interest in Exchange but $\frac{4}{10}$ *per Cent.* As will be found by making this Rule.

If for $108\frac{4}{10}$ they receive in drawing upon *Amsterdam*, they repay $108\frac{9}{10}$ when *Amsterdam* draws upon us, how much does it amount to *per Cent.*

1084. 1089. 100.

Anſwer, $100\frac{4}{10}$

As 'tis mentioned in the Letter.

LET. III.

From the ſame to the ſame.

MR. Sechet *of* Amſterdam, *made me by the laſt Poſt a Return at* 33. 8, *for what I remitted him at* 34. 8, *which gives but* $2\frac{1}{10}$ per Cent. *Intereſt in Exchange for the four Months we are out of our Money, allowing* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *for his charges, at which we muſt take Patience.*

London hath remitted to *Amſterdam* at 34. 8, and at the Expiration the ſaid *Amſterdam* remitted back in return, after having deducted $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* for Commiſſion *&c.* And it is ſaid in the Letter, that the Exchange, and Re Exchange gives $2\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* Profit in 4 Months, which ſhews that the Remittances on both ſides were made at 2 Uſance,

Here is the way to find this in the Tables.

In that of the Exchange betwixt *Amſterdam* and *London*, Fol. 9. you ſee that 34: 8. differs from the Parr $6\frac{9}{10}$ *per Cent*, That is to ſay, that at that Rate 100 of *Amſterdam* is worth $106\frac{9}{10}$ of *London.*

You'll likewiſe find that at the rate of 33. 8: 100 of *Amſterdam* are worth 110 of *London.*

Therefore it appears, that when *London* remitted at 34. 8: they gave $106\frac{9}{10}$ for 100 at *Amſterdam*, and that by the Remittance, which *Amſterdam* made them in return of theirs, they receiv'd 110, which had coſt but 100 at *Amſterdam*; ſo that *London* which gave $106\frac{9}{10}$ when they remitted to *Amſterdam*, receiving 110, when *Amſterdam* remits them, ſays, if for $106\frac{9}{10}$ I receive 110 how much ſhall I have for 100.

1069. 1100. 100.

Anſwer 103.

And deducting $\frac{1}{10}$ for the Commiſſion. *&c.* at *Amſterdam.*

Remains clear $102\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* as it is mentioned in the Letter.

LET.

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

LET. IV.

From the ſame, to the ſame.

LAST Poſt-day, I remitted to Mr. Piancarty *of* Venice, 500 *Ducats, at* $55\frac{1}{2}$, *with intention to make them ſerve for the Bills, I deſign'd to have drawn upon him from* Lions; *but I alter'd my Deſign upon the great alteration happen'd to Day in the Exchange for the ſaid Place; which being riſen to* $56\frac{3}{4}$ *made me reſolve to draw our advance upon the ſaid Mr.* Piancarty. *This comes to* $1\frac{8}{10}$ per Cent. *clear Profit in very few Days.*

The Table of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Venice*, Fol.28. ſhews that $55\frac{1}{2}$ *d*, differing from the Intrinſick Parr, by $3\frac{5}{10}$ *per Cent.* makes 100 at *Venice* to be worth $103\frac{5}{10}$ at *London*, in the ſame manner as 100 of *Venice* at the Rate of $56\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* are worth $105\frac{9}{10}$ at *London.* Therefore when *London* remitted at $55\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* they gave $103\frac{5}{10}$ for 100 of *Venice*, and when they drew at $56\frac{3}{4}$, they receiv'd $105\frac{9}{10}$ for 100 of *Venice.* Now if you give $103\frac{5}{10}$, and receive $105\frac{9}{10}$, 'tis evident you get by the bargain; and the following Rule will determine how much *per Cent.* it comes to

1035. 1059. 100.

Anſwer $102\frac{3}{10}$
Deducting $\frac{5}{10}$ for the Commiſſion, *&c.* at *Venice*,
Rem. clear $101\frac{8}{10}$ *per Cent.* according to the Letter.

LET. V.

From the ſame, to the ſame.

I Told you before, that Meſſieurs Piomboldy *of* Leghorn, *had remitted to me for their Account, about* 15000 *Piaſters, of which I receiv'd this Day the Payment, and by this Day's Poſt, I have received their order to remit them without loſs of Time, at the Current Rate, which I am conſtrain'd to do at* $55\frac{1}{2}$, *which is a very high Exchange, in compariſon of that, at the Rate of which they made me the ſaid Remittances, which was* 54. *This Buſineſs coſts them about* $3\frac{2}{10}$ per Cent. *loſs in the Exchange, without reckoning above ſix Months time, which is very conſiderable.*

See the Table of the Exchange betwixt *Leghorn* and *London*, *viz.* The ſame of *London* and *Cadiz*, Fol. 25. which alſo ſerves for *Leghorn.* There you'll find that $55\frac{1}{2}$*d.* differs from the Parr by $7\frac{7}{10}$ *per Cent.* and that 54 *d.* differs from it by $4\frac{8}{10}$ *per Cent.* Therefore,

At $55\frac{1}{2}$*d.* 100 of *Leghorn* are worth $107\frac{7}{10}$ in *London.*

And at 54 *d.* 100 of *Leghorn* are worth $104\frac{8}{10}$ at *London.*

So that when *Leghorn* remitted to *London* at 54, they gave 100, and received in *London* $104\frac{8}{10}$. And that Ordering Remittances from *London* at $55\frac{1}{2}$, they pay in *London* $107\frac{7}{10}$ for 100 of *Leghorn.* You ſee then that *Leghorn*, which receives (in *London*) $104\frac{8}{10}$, for

100 of *Leghorn*, when they remitted thither, pay in *London* $107\frac{7}{10}$, for 100 they receive at *Leghorn* by returns.

To know how much this Loſs amounts to *per Cent.* make this Rule,

$104\frac{8}{10}$. $107\frac{7}{10}$. 100.

Anſwer, $102\frac{7}{10}$ *per Cent.*
$\frac{3}{10}$ for the Commiſ. *&c.*

Comes $103\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* loſs by the Exchange. Without counting the Loſs of ſix Months time, as 'tis mention'd by the Letter.

LET. VI.

From the ſame, to the ſame.

THE 25th of the laſt Month, I drew upon you L. 3000, *at* 34. 2. *with Orders to reimburſe your ſelf upon* Lions. *But ſince that time the Exchange for* Amſterdam *being riſen, I was willing to improve the Opportunity; ſo that I remit to you here Inclos'd L.* 3000, 34; 6. *at* 2. *Uſance, upon* David le Brun *of that City, value of me; rather chuſing to take the certain Profit of one* per Cent. *for about* 15 *days, than to let you reimburſe your ſelf upon* Lions.

The Table of the Exchange between *Amſterdam* and *London*, Fol. 9. ſhews, that in drawing at 34. 2. they receive $108\frac{4}{10}$ for 100. and that remitting at 34. 6. they pay $107\frac{1}{10}$ for 100 at *Amſterdam*.

If therefore for $107\frac{7}{10}$, they receive $108\frac{4}{10}$, how much for 100?

Anſwer 101, according to the Letter.

LET. VII.

B... to his Friend, giving him the Key of the Tables of Exchange, by which may be found the Parr or Equality of the Exchange betwixt any two Places whatſoever, with regard to the Current Exchange betwixt any one of thoſe two Places, and a Third.

I *Thought you would be glad to ſee a ſmall Book that appears here under the Title of* A General Treatiſe of the Reduction of the Exchanges, Moneys and Real Species of moſt Places in *Europe*; *My Brother, who went hence Yeſterday, carries you one; It is divided into Two Parts; the firſt contains, as you will ſee, the Reduction of the Exchanges, according to the Intrinſick Parr or Value of the Coin, and ſhews the Profit or Loſs, or to ſpeak more properly, the differences of the Rates of Exchange from the Parr thus ſtated. And the ſecond contains a Reduction of the Coins of every Place into that of the other Places, according to the ſame Calculation of their Intrinſick Value. As to this latter Part, I look upon it as very uſeful for thoſe that Travel, and even for Merchants in ſome Caſes, and chiefly to get a right Notion of the Value of the Coins in Foreign Countries; but deſigning not to enlarge on that Subject, I refer telling you my Opinion more largely about it, till another time. 'Tis the firſt Part only, of which I am glad to give you a Notion for the preſent. You will*

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

will find there several Tables, which shew the Exchanges of every considerable Place in Europe, *reduced after a Method altogether new. The Author lays for the Foundation, a Natural Parr of the Intrinsick Value of the Coin of a Place, with regard to that of another Place. And as I am inform'd by several Skilful Persons, those Parrs are most exactly stated; but altho' they should not, it's nothing to the purpose as to the Work; because, as I perceive, the Author intended this Part of the Treatise should chiefly, if not wholly, serve to find out without much trouble, and by a very easie Calculation, the Parr or Equality of the Exchanges betwixt any two Places whatsoever, with regard to the Exchange of either of those two Places, to that of a Third. And this being so, altho' the Intrinsick Parr should not be very exactly stated, the Operation would notwithstanding be still right, which I am ready to demonstrate to you some other Time.*

And now I come to the scope of my Discourse, which is to shew you what the Author has not told us, viz. *which way one must go about to resolve by those Tables that Famous Problem, which perpetually takes up our Bankers; and to make my self as Intelligible as I can, I give you an Exposition of those Tables in three several Examples of Arbitrations, which being rightly understood, will put you in a way to resolve all manner of Questions imaginable, concerning the equality of Exchanges betwixt any three Places whatsoever.*

First, I ask the Parr between *Lions* and *Venice*, with regard to the known Exchange betwixt each of those two Places, and *London*.

The known Exchanges are,
Betwixt *London* and *Lions* 45 *d.*
Betwixt *London* and *Venice* 53 *d.*

Secondly, I ask the Parr betwixt *Amsterdam* and *Hamburgh*, with regard to the known Exchange betwixt each, of those two Places and *London*.

The known Exchanges are,
Betwixt *Amsterdam* and *London* 34. 2.
Betwixt *Hamburgh* and *London* 33. 4.

Thirdly, I ask the Parr betwxit *Paris* and *Hamburg*, with regard to the known Exchange betwixt each of those two Places, and *London*.

The known Exchanges are,
Betwixt *Paris* and *London* 45 *d.*
Betwixt *Hamburgh* and *London* 32.

A Solution of the first Example.

London,	*Lions,*	*Venice,*
100	120	——
100	——	101

RULE.

101. 120. 100

Answ. $108\frac{8}{10}$

Expli-

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Explication.

YOU first put down the Names of the three Places in Queſtion, in the manner ſhewn in the Example above, giving always the firſt Rank to the Name of the Place that has a relation to the two others, as here 'tis *London.* The two others may be ſet down indifferently before, or after each other.

The three Places being thus put down, you look into the Table of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Lions*, for the Price of Exchange 45, which you'll find to anſwer to 20 *per Cent.* That is to ſay, that the ſaid Price differing from the Parr, makes 100 in *London*, to be worth 120 at *Lions*; therefore you put 100 under the Name of *London*, and 120 under that of *Lions.*

Then if you look into the Table of the Exchange between *London* and *Venice*, for the price of Exchange 53, you'll find it to anſwer to 1 *per Cent.* which means, that at that Price which differs by one *per Cent.* from the Parr, 100 in *London* is worth 101 at *Venice*; therefore you likewiſe put 100 under *London*, and 101 under *Venice.*

This being thus ſet down, you ſee immediately, that 120 at *Lions* are worth 100 in *London*, and that 101, at *Venice* are alſo worth the ſame 100 in *London*; therefore 101 at *Venice* are worth 120 at *Lions.*

Afterwards you make the following Rule.

If 101 at *Venice* is worth 120 at *Lions*, how much will 100 at *Venice* be?

And the Operation will give $108\frac{8}{10}$. Therefore if you look to what price of Exchange, $8\frac{8}{10}$ do Anſwer in the Table of Exchange betwixt *Venice* and *Lions*, you'll find $84\frac{3}{4}$, which is the Parr betwixt thoſe two Places.

A Solution of the ſecond Example.

London.	*Amſterdam.*	*Hamburgh.*
$108\frac{4}{10}$	100	——
$106\frac{6}{10}$	——	100

RULE.

$106\frac{6}{10}$	$108\frac{4}{10}$	100

Anſwer $101\frac{7}{10}$.

Explication.

As you did in the foregoing Example, ſo you do in this, putting firſt the three Places after one another in a line, and *London* the firſt, as having relation to the two others; then looking into the Table of Exchange betwixt *London* and *Amſterdam*, you'll find that the known Exchange of 34. 2. anſwers to $8\frac{4}{10}$, which means that $108\frac{4}{10}$ in *London*, are worth 100 at *Amſterdam*; therefore you will place $108\frac{4}{10}$ under *London*, and 100 under *Amſterdam.*

Finding likewiſe in the Table of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Hamburgh*, that the known Exchange of

33. 4.

33. 4. answers to $6\frac{6}{10}$; which means that $106\frac{6}{10}$ in *London*, are worth 100 at *Hamburgh*; you likewise place those two Sums respectively under *London* and *Hamburgh*.

This beingdone, it appears that $106\frac{6}{10}$ in *Hamburgh*, are worth $108\frac{4}{10}$ at *Amsterdam*: For if you put instead of the 100 that stands under *Hamburgh*, its Value $106\frac{6}{10}$; and instead of the 100 that stands under *Amsterdam*, its Value $108\frac{4}{10}$, it will be evident that $106\frac{6}{10}$ in *Hamburgh* are worth $108\frac{4}{10}$ at *Amsterdam*; if then you make the Operation of this Rule.

If $106\frac{6}{10}$ in *Hamburgh* are worth $108\frac{4}{10}$ in *Amsterdam*, how much will 100 be worth at *Hamburgh*.

Your Answer will be $101\frac{7}{10}$, and if you look for $1\frac{7}{10}$ in the Table of Exchange betwixt *Amsterdam* and *Hamburgh*, you'll find it answer to a middle price between $32\frac{3}{4}$, and $32\frac{13}{16}$, which is the Parr demanded.

A Solution of the third Example.

London.	*Paris.*	*Hamburgh.*
100	120	——
$111\frac{1}{10}$	——	100

RULE.

100 120 $111\frac{1}{10}$

Answer $133\frac{3}{10}$

Explication.

You must place the Names of the three Places after the same manner you did in the foregoing Examples. Then if you look into the Table of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Paris*, you'll find the Price of Exchange 45, to answer to 20; which shews that 100 in *London* are worth 120 in *Paris*. And therefore you must put those Sums in their proper Places. You'll find likewise in the Table of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Hamburgh*, that the known Price of 32, answers to $11\frac{1}{10}$, which shews that $111\frac{1}{10}$ in *London* are worth 100 in *Hamburgh*, and these Sums must also be put in their proper Places.

This being done, you make this Rule.

If 100 in *London* are worth 120 in *Paris*, how much will $111\frac{1}{10}$ be worth.

And by the Operation of the Rule you'll have $133\frac{3}{10}$. For $111\frac{1}{10}$ *London* Money, which are the exact Value of 100 in *Hamburgh*.

Therefore if you look into the Table of the Exchange betwixt *Hamburgh* and *Paris*, you'll find that $33\frac{3}{10}$ answer to 36, which is the Parr demanded.

This is, Sir, the Explication of the three Examples, which contain the Operation of all possible Cases of Arbitrations betwixt any three Places

whatſoever; and upon theſe three Models you may reſolve them all. I grant that ſome would rather caſt them up the way which is known to them. But theſe Tables were only made for thoſe that are not arrived to a Perfect skill in Calculations, and they will with all their hearts give themſelves the trouble to apply to a Method which leads them to the ſcope of what they deſire.

As for you, tho' you are very expert in thoſe Matters, you'll be glad ſometimes in the hurry of your Buſineſs, to make uſe of thoſe Tables to avoid troubleſome Calculations.

LET. VIII.

A.... of *London*, to his Partner at *Amſterdam*.

UPon Advice, that the Exchange with you for Hamburgh *has riſen; I remit to you here incloſed, L.* 3500 *Sterling at* 33.6. *at* 2 *Uſance, upon* Franciſco Palmares, *of the ſaid City, which you'll be pleaſed to Negotiate to our beſt Advantage, and to remit to me the Product in good Bills upon* London, *which I hope you will do at* 33. 6. *If ſo, and that the Exchange for* Hamburgh *ſhould continue at* $32\frac{3}{4}$, *I reckon we'll have about* $2\frac{3}{10}$ per Cent *Profit.* I remain, *&c.*

To find this Profit by the Tables look for the Parr betwixt *Hamburgh* and *Amſterdam* in the manner before deſcrib'd, and you'll find it to be 32. Then ſuppoſing the Bills upon *Hamburgh* to be Negotiated at *Amſterdam*, at $32\frac{3}{4}$, you may make this Rule.

If inſtead of 32, which is the Parr, I get $32\frac{3}{4}$; how much will that make *per Cent.*

32	$32\frac{3}{4}$	100

Anſwer $102\frac{3}{10}$.

LET. IX.

From the ſame to the ſame.

WIth yours of the 5*th of this Inſtant, I received your remittance for* 8000 *Ducats upon* Cadix, *which coſt you* 128 *d. which I had the luck to Negotiate at* 55; *and as you draw upon me for your reimburſement at* 33.4 *I reckon there is about* $1\frac{1}{10}$ perCent *loſs in two Months time.* I remain, *&c.*

To find out this loſs by the Tables; Look for the Parr betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Cadix*, according to the Inſtructions given, and you'll find it to $126\frac{1}{2}$. And ſince the Bills did coſt 128, it appears there is a loſs by 'em, which comes to $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* as you will find by making this Rule.

$126\frac{1}{2}$	128	100.

Anſwer $101\frac{1}{10}$.

LET.

LET. X.

From the ſame to the ſame.

I See by yours, that you have drawn upon Lions, *for* Eaſter, *Crowns* 15000. *at* 77 *d. and that you Order'd Mr.* Riccardiny *of* Venice *to remit the ſame thither and to draw upon you for his re-imburſement. If the Exchange of the ſaid* Venice *for* Lions *continues at* 81, *and for your City, at* 96; *I reckon we ſhall have the uſe of the Money for about* 2 per Cent.

Look for the Parr betwixt *Venice* and *Lions*, after the uſual way, which you'll find to be $80\frac{1}{4}$, and ſince we ſuppoſe that the Remittance will be made at 81, you'll find by making this Rule.

$80\frac{1}{4}$. 81. 100.

That there will be 1 *per Cent.* loſs.
And if you add for the Commiſ. at Brokerige } 1 *per Cent.*

There will be in all 2 *per Cent.* loſs.
As 'tis mentioned in the Letter.

LET. XI.

From the ſame, to the ſame.

AS the Exchange for Hamburgh *is here at* 33 4. *and with you at* 32. *You'll be pleaſed to make the Remittances to Mr.* Hartman *of the ſaid City; he is to have about* 17000 *Marks in two Months time, or thereabouts. There is no doubt but you'll find your Re-imburſements upon me, at* 33. 8. *by this we'll have the Advantage of* 1 per Cent. *more than if I had made the ſaid Remittances from hence, directly at* 33. 4. *according to the preſent Courſe,* I remain, *&c.*

Look as before, for the Parr betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Hamburgh*, which you'll find to be $32\frac{5}{16}$. Then ſay

32. $32\frac{5}{16}$. 100.

The anſwer will be 101 *per Cent.* as 'tis mentioned by the Letter.

LET. XII.

B...of *London* to his Correſpondent at *Amſterdam.*

I Deſire you to remit to Mr. Samuel Fingerlin, *at* Hamburgh, 18000 *Marks If you can do it at* $32\frac{5}{16}$, *and draw upon me for your re-imburſement, at* 33. 8. *And in caſe there ſhould be any alteration in the Exchanges, I deſire you to do this Commiſſion, if poſſible, in the ſame Proportion, or not at all.* I remain, *&c.*

Suppoſing

An Explication of the foregoing Table.

Supposing that when this Letter arrives, the Exchange for *Hamburgh* is 32 1/16, and for *London* 33 5. The Query is, Whether this Order be Executed at those Rates.

Seek into the Table of the Exchange betwixt *Amsterdam* and *Hamburgh*, what answers to the two Prises, *viz.* to 32 5/16 and 33 1/6. And look also for what Answers to the Price, that is limited by the Bill upon *London*, and you may place them in the following manner.

	Amsterd.	*Hamb.*
at 32 5/16.	100.	103 2/10.
at 32 1/16.	100.	104.

and at the limited Rate of 33. 8. 110 in *London* are worth 100 in *Amsterdam*.

Then you may make this Rule.

103 2/10. 104. 110.

The Anſ. will be 110 8/10. which in the Table of the Exchanges betwixt *Amsterdam* and *London*, answers to 33. 5.

This shews that the Commission may be Executed, and that to remit to *Hamburgh* at 32 1/16; and to draw upon *London* at 33. 5. is the same thing, (with regard to *London*, which gives the Order) as to remit at 32 5/16, and to draw at 33. 8. according to the Order given.

LET. XIII.

From the same, to the same.

I Just now received yours of the 2d. Instant, by which you Order me to remit unto Mr. Giacomo Bizonti, *of* Venice, *Ducats* 8000, *at* 53. *and to take my Reimbursement upon* Cadix, *at* 55. *I have fulfilled your Orders, but at different Prices of Exchange,* viz. *Remitted at* Venice *at* 53 1/4, *and drawn upon* Cadix *at* 54 1/4, *which does not alter the Proportion. I remain,*

By the Tables.

At 53 limited 100 in *London* are worth 101 at *Venice*, and at the limitted rate of 55. 100. in *London*, are worth 106 7/10 at *Cadix*.

At 53 1/4 100 in *London* are worth 100 5/10 at *Venice*.

Therefore if you make this Rule.

101. 100 5/10. 106 7/10.

The Product will be 106 2/10. which Answers in the Table of the Exchange betwixt *London* and *Cadix* to 54 1/4.

A N

A General

DISCOURSE

OF THE

Weights and *Meaſures*

Uſual in all Conſiderable

Towns of Trade.

BEFORE I come to Treat particularly of *Weights* and *Meaſures*, I ſhall tell you that whatever difference there may be, between the Meaſures and Weights of different Places and Countries, they may all be comprehended, under this general diſtinction of, *A certain known Quantity, which being applied to Things, ſhews how many times it is contained in them; or they being leſs, what part of it they contain.* To which ſeveral Names are given in Trade, according to the different Qualities of the Goods, and the different Cuſtoms of each Nation; as will appear in Time, and Place.

Definition of Meaſures and Weights.

By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Meaſures are ordered to be the ſame all over *England*, and to be according to the King's Standard, of Weights and Meaſures, kept in the Exchequer, by a ſpecial Officer of his Houſe, call'd, *The Clerk*, or *Comptroller of the Market*.

All Meaſures whatſoever, are either Receptive or Applicative.

The Meaſures of Capacity, or Receptive Meaſures, are again comprehended under the Denomination of Liquid, and dry Meaſures.

The Liquid, for Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, Cyder, Beer, Ale, and such other Goods.

The Dry, for Grains, Salt, Coals, and such like.

Applicative Measures are either,

The Yard, Ell, Cane, Aune, and other such Measures, for Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Silks, Laces, Ribbons, and other such Goods. Or,

The Inch, Foot, *&c.* for Wood; or the other longer Measures of that Nature, for Land, *&c.*

Not to speak of the Fractions of an *English* Pint, which are not worth the mentioning in a Book of Trade, the Reader may observe, That 2 Pints make a Quart, 2 Quarts a Pottle, and 2 Pottles a Gallon; which Measure contains 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-water 10 Pound, 3 Ounces, or a little more, Avoirdupois Weight; 8 Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, 2 Firkins make a Kilderkin, 2 Kilderkins a Barrel, and 12 Barrels a Last.

It is otherwise in measuring of Beer; for tho' the small Measures for Ale and for Beer be the same, whereas they reckon but 8 Gallons of Ale, they count 9 of Beer to the Firkin; 2 such Firkins to the Kilderkin, and 2 Kilderkins to the Barrel. One Barrel and a half, or 3 Kilderkins, or 6 Firkins, or 54 Gallons of Beer, make a Hogshead of Beer; Two Hogsheads make a Pipe or Butt, and 2 Pipes a Tun, consisting of 1728 Pints, weighing that many Pounds.

The Wine Measures are smaller than those for Ale and Beer, to which they bear the same Proportion as 4 to 5; so that 4 Gallons of Ale or Beer, are very near 5 Gallons of Wine. And each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, and holds 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 4 Drachms, Avoirdupois Weight, of Rain-water; 18 of these Gallons make a Runlet, 42 a Tierce, 53 a Hogshead, 84 a Punchion, 126 a Pipe, or Butt, and 252 a Tun.

However, 'tis to be observed, That a *Rochel* Hogshead makes but 46 Gallons, a High-Country Hogshead (of *France*) but 54 Gallons, a *Malaga* Butt, or Pipe, 112 Gallons, and a Canary Pipe 116 Gallons, aforesaid.

One Pint of Wine weighs 1 Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce Troy; and a Tun, 1700 Pound Avoirdupois.

Note, What we generally call a Tierce, in speaking of Wine Measure, is one third part of a Punchion, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Tun.

Formerly they made use of the Wine Measure for Beer, Ale, Cyder, *&c.* But now that is forbid under severe Penalties, and none but the *Winchester* Measure is used. And as for Vessels, in which Beer, Ale, *&c.* are contain'd, there is a Statute, 23 *H.* 8. giving Power to the Wardens of the Mistery of Coopers within the

the City of *London*, to Search and Gauge all Veſſels made for Ale, Beer, *&c.* (and alſo for Soap) to be ſold within the City, Suburbs, or two Miles thereof; and examining their Contents and Weight, and finding them right, to mark them with St. *Anthony*'s Croſs.

And by Statute 31 *Eliz.* All Brewers are forbid to ſell, or put to ſale, in *London*, the Suburbs, or within two Miles compaſs of the Suburbs, any Beer or Ale in Butts, Pipes, Punchions, Hogſheads, Tierces, or ſuch other Foreign Veſſels, till they be gaug'd by the Maſters and Wardens of the Coopers of the City of *London.*

By Statute 16 and 17. *Car.* It is ordained that all Sea-Coals brought into the River of *Thames* ſhall be ſold by the Chaldron, to contain 36 Buſhels heap'd, according to the Buſhel ſeal'd for that purpoſe at *Guild-Hall, London.* And Coals ſold by Weight, are to be ſold after the rate of 112 Pound to the Hundred, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of all the Coals, and double the value thereof, to be recovered in any Court of Record; or upon Complaint to the Lord Mayor and Juſtices, one half to the Perſon complaining, and the other to the Poor, or repairing of the Highways within the Pariſh, *&c.* And by the ſame Statute, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, are impowered to ſet Rates and Prices upon Coals, to be ſold by retail; allowing a competent clear Profit to the Retailer. This Statrte by 7 & 8. *W.* 3. & *C.* 36. is made perpetual.

The Received Proportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus.

The Amphora of the *Romans* held of Rain-water or Wine, 50 Pound, of *Antwerp* weight; $107\frac{5}{8}$, of which make 112 Pound of *London*; ſo that 'tis a little more than 5 *per Cent.* larger than ours.

And a Meaſure containing of Wine, or Rain-water,	50 Pound
Contains of River-water,	53
Of Butter or Oyl,	45
Of Linſeed Oyl,	39
Of Honey,	35
Of Quick-Silver,	850

Of Receptive Meaſures for dry Goods, ſuch as Corn, and all ſorts of Grains, *&c.* There is,

Firſt, The Gallon, which is larger than the Wine Gallon, and ſmaller than the Ale Gallon, contains 272¼ Inches Cubical, and holds the weight of 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, $12\frac{1}{2}$ Drachms, Avoirdupois Weight; 2 Gallons make a Peck, 4 Pecks a Buſhel, 4 Buſhels a Comb, or Cumock, 2 Cumocks a Quarter, Seam, or Raff;

and 10 Quarters, a Laſt; which contains 5120 Pints, and that many Pounds, Troy Weight.

This is call'd *Wincheſter* Meaſure, and by it Salt, Lime, and Coals are meaſur'd: But in meaſuring the two latter of theſe Commodities, the Meaſures are heap'd, or elſe 5 ſtrick'd Pecks are allow'd to the Buſhel.

Thirty ſix Buſhels make a Chaldron of Coals, and on Ship-board, 21 Chaldrons are allow'd to the Score.

A TABLE *of Dry Receptive Meaſures.*

						Pints
					Quart	2
				Pottle	2	4
			Gallon	2	4	8
		Peck	2	4	8	16
	Buſhel	4	8	16	32	64
Quarter	8	32	64	128	256	512
Wey	5	40	160	320	640	1280	2560
Laſt	2	10	80	320	640	1280	2560	5120

A Buſhel, Water-Meaſure, contains 5 Pecks. Some make 6 Quarters of Meal, a Wey; and 1 Wey 3 Quarters, a Laſt.

The ſmalleſt Applicative Meaſure is a Barly-Corn, of which,

3 Make 1 Finger's-Breadth, or Inch.
4 Inches 1 Hand, or Hand's-Breadth.
3 Hands 1 Foot.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Foot, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ Hands, 1 Cubit.
2 Cubits, 1 Yard; of 16 Nailes.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ Yard, 1 Ell.

And again,

5 Foot, make 1 Geometrical Pace.
6 Foot, 1 Fathom; and,
$16\frac{1}{2}$ Foot, 1 Perch, Pole, or Rod.
40 Perches, 1 Furlong; and,
8 Furlong, 1 Engliſh Mile, according to the Statute, 11 *H.* 7.
$69\frac{1}{2}$ Engliſh Miles, make a Degree (tho' a Degree be generally computed only 60 Miles.) And,
24840 Degrees is the Compaſs of the Terreſtrial Globe.

A TABLE *of Long Measures.*

63360	21160	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	1 Mile
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	1	Furlong
198	66	82	16	11	5	4	3	2	1		Pole
72	24	8	6	4	2	1	1	1			Fathom
60	20	6	5	3	1	1	1				Pace
45	15	5	3	2	1	1					Ell
36	12	4	3	2	1						Yard
18	6	2	1	1							Cubit
12	4	1	1								Foot
9	3	1									Span
3	1										Palm
Inches											

Another TABLE *of Long Measure.*

				Inches
			Foot	12
		Yard	3	36
	Pole	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	198
Furlong	40	220	660	7920
Mile	8	320	1760	5280	63360

In this Table the Pole or Perch is computed to be 16 Feet and a half, which is the Statute Measure; but there is some customary Measures which are more; as for Fens and Wood-Lands they reckon 18 Feet to the Pole, and Forests 21.

A TABLE *of Superficial Measures.*

				Feet
			Yard	9
		Pole	$30\frac{1}{4}$	$272\frac{1}{4}$
	Rood	40	1210	10890
Acre	4	160	4810	43560
Mile	640	2560	102400	30976	27878400

In this Table you have in a ſquare Mile 640 ſquare Acres, 2560 ſquare Roods, *&c.* in a ſquare Acre 4 ſquare Roods, 160 ſquare Poles, *&c.* in a ſquare Pole, $30\frac{1}{4}$ ſquare Yards, and $272\frac{1}{4}$ ſquare Feet; and in a ſquare Yard 9 ſquare Feet. Which being rightly underſtood, all the Tables of Reduction are ſufficiently explained.

The Engliſh Mile by Statute-Law conſiſts of 5280 *London* Feet, or 1760 Yards, and 8 Furlongs; of theſe Miles the Experiments of Mr. *Norwood*, and Mr. *Picart*, do demonſtrate 69 and ſomewhat more, to be a Degree of the Earth's Surface, tho' a Degree has generally been reckoned but 60 Miles.

A *Marine* League is the 20th part of a Degree, and moſt Nations agree to reckon ſo, for Diſtances at Sea.

A *French* League is the 25th part of a Degree, being near 2 *Engliſh* Miles, and three Quarters.

A *German* Mile is reckoned to be the 15th part of a Degree, or better than 4 *Engliſh* Miles.

A *Dutch* Mile, or ſuch as are uſed in *Holland*, is near the 19th part of a Degree, being about three *Engliſh* Miles and an half.

An *Italian* Mile is a thouſand Paces of 5 *Roman* Feet each, and the *Roman* Foot being $\frac{2}{5}$ of an Inch leſs than the *London* Foot, or as 29 is to 30; it follows that 76 *Italian* Miles are neareſt a Degree, and the *Turkiſh* Miles are reputed equal to the *Italian*.

The *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Hungarians*, make long Miles, about a *German* Mile and a half, or at leaſt 5 or 6 *Engliſh* Miles; the *Poliſh* Miles are near equal to the *Dutch* Miles, and reckoned about 20 to a Degree.

The *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Miles are longer than the *Engliſh* by about half, and are not defined by any ceartain Meaſure that I can learn.

The *Spaniſh* League is eſtimated at four *Italian* Miles, and are reckoned $17\frac{1}{2}$ to a Degree.

The *Ruſſians* uſe a ſhort Meaſure they call *Vorſt*, which is a little more than three Quarters of an *Engliſh* Mile.

The *Arabian* Mile, both Ancient and Modern, is about an *Engliſh* Mile and a Quarter.

Things that are not ſold by Weight and Meaſure, are counted, or ſold by Tale.

In the Primitive Ages of the World, when Mankind was but little acquainted with Numbers, they counted by their Fingers, as many *Indian* Nations do at this time: And thence probably it is, that

that the Numerical Letters, Cyphers, and Words, are at moſt but Ten, and in ſome Places only Five.

Several ſorts of Goods are counted after that manner, ſuch as Fiſh, Hides, Paper, Parchment, Sables, and other Things.

Cod and Ling, and ſuch Fiſh, have 124 to the 100.

Eels, 25 to the Strike, and 10 Strike to the Bind.

Herrings, 120 to the 100, and 1200 to the 1000, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels make a Laſt.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Mincks, and Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber: And other Skins have 5 Score to the 100.

Of Paper, 24 Sheets to the Quire, 20 Quire to the Ream, and 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen, and 5 Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 go to a Dicker, and 20 Dickers to a Laſt.

Hay is ſold by the Truſs, containing 56 Pound, or the Load of 36 Truſſes.

Glaſs by the Scam of 24 Stone, and the Stone of 5 Pound.

A Laſt of Gun-Powder, contains 24 Barrels, and the Barrel 100 Pound.

By *Avoirdupois Weight* is weighed all manner of Things that have waſte, as all Phyſical Drugs and Grocery, Roſin, Wax, Pitch, Tar, Tallow, Soap, Hemp, Flax, Wool, &c. All baſe Metals and Minerals, as Iron, Steel, Lead, Tin, Copper, Allum, Copperas, &c.

The Tun, *Averdupois*, is 20 Hundred of all Things, except Lead, which has but 19 Hundred and a half to the Tun, or Fodder.

The Hundred Weight, *Averdupois*, contains 112 Pound, the half Hundred 56 Pound, the Quarter 28 Pound, the Stone (or half Quarter of the Hundred) 14 Pound; and thus is Iron and Shot weighed.

But Allum, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, and Sugar, have but 13 Pound and an half to the Stone, or half Quarter of the Hundred; 27 to the Quarter, 54 Pound to the half, and 108 Pound to the whole Hundred.

Eſſex Cheeſe and Butter are weighed by the Clove, or half Stone, allowing 8 Pound to each Clove, and 32 Cloves, or 256 Pound to the Wey; and in *Suffolk* they allow 42 Cloves, or 336 to the Wey.

Wool is ſold by the Clove, allowing but 7 Pound to the Clove, 14 Pound to the Stone, 28 to the Tod, 182 to the Wey, 364 Pound to the Sack, and 4368 Pound to the Laſt.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pound. A Burthen of Gad Steel is 9 Score, or 180 Pound; 56 Pound of Butter, or 60 Pound of Soap, make a Firkin, and 2 Firkins of either make a Barrel.

Butchers allow but 8 Pound to the Stone.

This being what I have observ'd concerning English *Weights and Measures, in some* English *Authors, I shall in the next place make an exact Translation of a large Treatise upon that Subject, by a* French *Author, who has been at a great deal of Pains to make a General Collection of those that are used in all Places of Trade. The Calculations in General are made by the* Amsterdam *and* Antwerp *Weights: But those of* London, *being likewise particularly treated of, and mention'd in the Table of Conformity, the Treatise will be of General Use; for the* English, *as well as the* Dutch. *And as that Author's Preface and Introduction to his Discourse of Weights and Measures, regard particularly the Country where he liv'd,* viz. Holland; *I did not think it necessary to insert it here, and so shall go on to the Treatise it self.*

OF

Of Measures for Extended Bodies.

IN *England* they make use of the Aune, or Ell, for Linnen only; the Yard or Verge being the ordinary Measure for Cloath, Silks and all other such Goods. *The Yard.*

They likewise give the Name of Yard to the Measure they make use of at *Sevil*, in *Spain*, and in several other Places of that Kingdom, they call their Measure *Barra*. *The Barra.*

The Measures which are ordinarily made use of in *Germany*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Brabant*, and *Flanders*, are call'd *Aunes*, or *Ells*; tho' they be not of an equal length in all the aforesaid Countries; as we shall see *Anon*. *Of the* Aune *or* Ell.

In several Provinces of *France*, such as *Provence*, *High* and *Low-Languedoc*, and several Towns of *Guienne*, as well as at *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Genoa*, they give the Name of *Cane* to their Measure, so that seeing every Country has it's different Measure, for brevity's sake I shall not here insist any more upon them; and so much the less that I shall have occasion to speak of them more largely hereafter. *Of the* Cane.

As for Timber, and other such Goods which have likewise Length and Breadth, as well as Stuffs; they are measured by the Foot, which is compos'd of Inches and the Inches of Lines; those Measures being likewise longer and shorter, according to the usage of each Country. *Of the* Foot.

The Vessels in which *Liquid Goods* such as *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Vinegar*, *Beer*, *Oyl*, *Honey*, &c. are kep't, as every other thing, have also different Names in several Countries, such as *Barrel*, *Pipe*, *Hogshead*, *Butt*, *Tierce*, *Muid*, *Futaille*, &c. of which more in due time. *Of Vessels for containing of Liquid Goods.*

The Art of Measuring such Vessels call'd *Gauging*, is perform'd by means of an Instrument of Wood, or Iron; strait or crooked but in one of it's ends, having mark'd on either side the heights and Diameters of certain Measures of Wine, Brandy and other Liquours; whereby 'tis easy to discover, how much of any Liquour a Vessel does contain; there being in all Places of Trade Officers established for measuring of such Vessels, for which they are paid by the Merchants according to the quantity of the Liquour which they measure. *Of Gauging of* Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, *&c.*

While I am speaking of Gauging, it will not be amiss to let you know, that the Measuring of Ships is likewise perform'd by means of such an Instrument, containing in Length a certain Number of Geometrical Feet, which are also different from one another; that which they call in *France*, *Pié du Roy*, or the King's *Of the* Foot.

Foot, being compos'd of 12 Inches, and each Inch of as many Lines; I ſhall compute by it the Length of the Aunes and Canes of ſeveral Towns and Countries where thoſe Meaſures are of a different ſize; for at the *Hague* the Foot is of 12 Inches, and at *Amſterdam* but of 11, tho both Places be in the ſame Province.

Of Grains and Salt. The Meaſures for Grains, Salt, and other ſuch Goods, are alſo different from one another, and have their different Names, as we ſhall ſee in treating of thoſe Goods.

Of Weights. All ſorts of Metals ſuch as Gold, Silver, Braſs, Tinn, Lead, *&c.* as well as many ſorts of Silks, Wool, Thread, and ſeveral other ſorts of Goods, as Spiceris, Soap, Tallow, Cheeſe, Butter, *&c.* are ſold by certain Quantities call'd Weights; which likewiſe are different from one another in their Names and Sorts, as we ſhall likewiſe ſee in due time.

Of the Diviſion of Meaſures for extended Bodies, their Differences, and the Addition of Fractions by the Aliquot Parts of 20 *Shillings or one Pound* Engliſh, *&c.*

THe Meaſures for extended Bodies, as Aunes or Ells, Canes, Verges or Yards, *&c.* for meaſuring of Cloth of Gold, and Silver, Silk-Stuffs. Linnen and Woollen-Cloth *&c.* are commonly divided by Merchants into the following Parts.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$.

Now if you would know the Differences of thoſe Fractions, they are thus:

The Difference between $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{12} \text{ and } \frac{7}{8} \text{ is } \frac{1}{24}. \\ \frac{5}{6} \text{ and } \frac{3}{4} \text{ is } \frac{1}{12}. \\ \frac{2}{3} \text{ and } \frac{1}{2} \text{ is } \frac{1}{6}. \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{1}{3} \text{ is } \frac{1}{6}. \end{array}\right.$

And the Differences of the other Parts are thus:

The Difference between $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{12} \text{ and } \frac{1}{16} \text{ is } \frac{1}{48}. \\ \frac{1}{6} \text{ and } \frac{1}{8} \text{ is } \frac{1}{24}. \\ \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } \frac{1}{4} \text{ is } \frac{1}{12}. \end{array}\right.$

Now to make plain to the leaſt Intelligent the manner of working the Fractions, for the Parts of the Ell and other Meaſures; ſo as to be able very eaſily to add them together, I ſhall propoſe the two following ways.

Let

Let the Reader conſider, in the firſt Place, that if the Ell, or Yard, *&c.* be divided into 48 equal Parts, $\frac{1}{12}$ will contain 4, and $\frac{1}{16}$ will contain 3 of thoſe Parts; the one being contained 4, and the other 3 times in the aforeſaid Number of 48; ſo that to render $\frac{1}{16}$ equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ you muſt only add the Difference, which is $\frac{1}{48}$ to the $\frac{1}{16}$, which will make up $\frac{4}{48}$; being the ſame thing as $\frac{1}{12}$; ſince 4 times 12 is 48.

In the next Place, one may make uſe of the Aliquot Parts either of 20 Shillings Sterling, or of 20 Solſes *Tournois*, to make Additions of that Nature; and becauſe it is more natural, to make uſe of *Engliſh* than of Foreign Money, in any Calculation intended for the Service of the *Engliſh* Nation; I ſhall make the Application thus.

Suppoſe I had a mind to add $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Ell or Yard, to any other Quantity, I would ſet down 6 Shillings; and 8 Pence, which make $\frac{1}{3}$ of one Pound or 20 Shillings; and if I was to add $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ell or Yard of Cloth, I would ſet down likewiſe $\frac{1}{4}$ of one Pound, which is 5 Shillings; which being done, adding together all my Pence to make Shillings, and again my Shillings to make Pounds, I ſhould have as many Yards, or Ells of Cloth, as I have Pounds; and whatever Fraction of a Pound there remains, (ſuppoſe $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ or what you pleaſe to imagine) the ſame Part will remain of the Ell, Yard, *&c.*

Example.

Set down	$\frac{1}{3}$ Ell or	00	06	08	being	$\frac{1}{3}$
	$\frac{3}{4}$ - or	00	15	00	——	$\frac{3}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{8}$ - or	00	12	06	——	$\frac{1}{8}$
	$\frac{7}{8}$ - or	00	17	06	——	$\frac{7}{8}$ of a Pound
	$\frac{1}{6}$ - or	00	16	08	——	$\frac{1}{6}$
You'll find	$3\frac{5}{72}$ Ells or	03	08	04	or	$3\frac{5}{72}$ of a Pound.

To find the $\frac{5}{72}$ of the Ell which is here ſet down, reduce the Pound of 20 Shilling into Pence, you will find 240, and doing the ſame with the 8 Shilling there will be 96, which adding the 4 odd Pence, it will make 100; reduce the Fraction into leſſer Parts, (if occaſion be) and multiply always the greater Number by the leſſer; or take the Aliquot Parts of the Numbers in the following manner. Divide 240 by 100, there will remain 40; then divide 100 by 40, there will remain 20; laſtly, divide 40 by 20 there will remain nothing; by which it appears that the Numbers 240 and 100 may be divided by 20. Now

dividing 100 by 20, there will be 5 in the Quotient of the division, and dividing likewise 240 by 20, there will be 12 in the Quotient; so that the 100 is $\frac{5}{12}$ of the 240.

If you will work by the Aliqot parts, setting down 100 & 240
Take $\frac{1}{5}$ or 20--&--48
Then $\frac{1}{4}$ or 5--&--12

Thus you may do for the reduction of all Fractions, either by Division or by the Aliquot parts; taking $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Numbers as often as such parts can be taken; as above.

As for the Aunes and other measures in Foreign Places, whither Merchans may go to buy Goods, it is very easy to measure them either with a Compass, or a Geometrical Foot of *England*, *Holland*, or any other Country; for knowing how many Feet, Inches, and Lines, there is in the Aune of *Paris*, or any other City, it is easy to reduce it into our Yard of *London*, and to discover the difference that is betwixt them.

Of the Conformity and Difference of the Measures of the principal Places of Europe.

AS the City of *Amsterdam* is (for its Trade) one of the most considerable of all *Europe*, a great part of the Commodities that the World produces being there exposed to sale, and thence exported to the *East* and *West-Indies*, as well as to other Places; I have thought it convenient to treat of the Measures for extended Bodies, that are there made use of; and to compare them with those that are used in the principal Trading places of all the Kingdoms and States of *Europe*, and other parts of the World. By which means, with a little attention, any Person may easily discover the difference betwixt the Measures of all other Places.

Of the Aune of Holland *or* Amsterdam, *compared with that of* Brabant *or* Antwerp.

AS the Aune of *Amsterdam* is almost equal to that of the *Hague*, *Harlem*, *Leyden*, *Dort*, *Rotterdam*, and other Towns in *Holland*, without being so nice as to take notice of such an inconsiderable Difference, as that which is betwixt them; I shall comprehend them all under that of *Holland* or *Amsterdam*.

of the Amsterdam Ell.

There are two sorts of Measures made use of at *Amsterdam* and other places in *Holland*, of which the first, and most ordinary is the *Dutch* Aune, which contains 2 Foot 1 Inch and 2 lines, of the Geometrical Foot call'd in *France*, *Pié du Roy*, or King's Foot,

so

ſo that it is 302 lines in length, being generally made uſe of by Merchants in ſelling their Goods; and ſometimes (tho' rarely) in buying.

The ſecond is that of *Brabant*, or *Antwerp* (which is 4 lines, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Inch longer, being it contains 2 Foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch, or 306 lines) which is almoſt always made uſe of by the Merchants in buying Goods from Strangers; but never in ſelling to them. It will take 101 $\frac{1}{4}$, or a little more Aunes of *Amſterdam*, to make 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*; ſo that 100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make only 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ Auns of *Antwerp*, as the following Example will ſhow. *Of the Brabant Ell.*

And here we ſhall take notice, that for reducing of one Aune or any other Meaſure into another, it is abſolutely neceſſary to underſtand *The Rule of Three*, commonly call'd *The Rule of Proportion*; or, *The Golden Rule*, compos'd of three given Numbers, which being right ſtated, and the operation made, they produce a fourth number demanded, without the knowledge of which Rule, it would not be poſſible to make any reduction of one meaſure into another juſtly, but by means of the aforeſaid Rule, I proceed thus, and ſay *Of the Rule of Proportion.*

Aunes of *Amſtd.* Aunes of *Antw.* Aunes of *Amſtd.*
If——101 $\frac{1}{4}$——give——100——how many will 100--give

4 400

405 Diviſor 400 Multiplicator 40000 to divide

Divide the 40000 by the 405 quarters, and reducing the ſurplus into Fractions, you will have 98 $\frac{6}{81}$ Aunes of *Antwerp*, which $\frac{6}{81}$ is a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ſaid Aune of *Antwerp*. *Reduction of the Amſterdam Ell into that of Antwerp.*

To make this reduction very exactly, remember that I have already told you, that the Aune of *Amſterdam* has only 302 lines in length; ſo that 100 Aunes give 30200, and that the Aune of *Antwerp* having 306 lines in length, the 100 Aunes have 30600 lines which being ſuppoſed, I go on as follows.

Lines of *Antw.* Aunes of *Amſtd.* lines.
If——30200——make——100——how many will 30600——make

You will find 101 $\frac{49}{121}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam* equal to 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*, and ſo on the contrary, *Another Reduction.*

If

Aunes of *Antw.*		Aunes of *Amst.d.*		Aunes of *Antw.*
If ——98 ¾	give	——100	how many will	100——give
		4		400
395 Divisor		400 Multiplicator		40000 to divide

Divide 40000 by the 395 quarters, and reducing the surplus into Fractions, you will find 101 $\frac{5}{79}$ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, which may be reckon'd for 102 ¾ said Aunes as above.

Again you may say

Lines	Aunes of *Antwerp*,	Lines
If——30600	——make——100	——how many will——30200

You will find 98 $\frac{106}{153}$ Aunes of *Antwerp* equal to 100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

And for as much as the difference betwixt 101 $\frac{49}{153}$, and 101 $\frac{1}{4}$, and betwixt 98 $\frac{109}{153}$, and 98 ¾, is but a very inconsiderable matter to avoid the trouble of Fractions, we may say, that

100 Aunes of *Holland* or *Amsterdam* make but 98 ¾ Aunes of *Brabant*, and again, that

100 Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp* make 101 ¼ Aunes of *Holland*.

Of the Aune of Brussels.

And tho' there be some little difference betwixt the Aune of *Antwerp* and those of some other Towns in *Brabant*, such as *Brussels*, where the Aune is composed of 307 lines, containing 1 more than that of *Antwerp*; tho' I say in most of the Towns, both in the *French* and *Spanish Flanders*, there be some such inconsiderable difference betwixt their measures; we may in general look upon the Aunes of all those Provinces as equal.

And the better to enable any Person to make such operations for the reduction of any measure, I have thought it convenient to insert in a Table, at the end of this Discourse the length of the half Foot of *Amsterdam*, as well as that of *France*; together with the lengths of the quarters of the Aunes or Ells of *Holland* and *Brabant*; by which a man may regulate himself in finding out the conformity and difference of all other Foreign Measures.

Of the Aune of France

Of the Aune of Paris *and all* France.

The Aune of *France*, or of *Paris*, *Lyons*, &c. by which we may regulate those of *Rouen*, *Bourdeaux*, *Rochel*, *Nantes*, &c. contains

tains 3 Foot 7 Inches of their *Pié du Roy*; and 'tis ordinarily reckon'd that 4 Aunes of *Paris* make 7 of *Amſterdam*, ſo that the Aune of *Amſterdam* is counted but $\frac{4}{7}$ of the Aune of *Paris*, and that of *Paris* makes $1\frac{3}{4}$ of that of *Amſterdam*: ſo that according to this Cuſtome they ſay, that

100 Aunes of *Holland* make $57\frac{1}{7}$ Aunes of *France*, and that,

100 Aunes of *France* make 175 Aunes of *Holland*.

And by the ſaid Cuſtom the Reduction of 100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* for $57\frac{1}{7}$ Aunes of *Paris*, or 100 Aunes of *Paris* for 175 of *Amſterdam*, is not the true one in which ſeveral Authors have deceiv'd themſelves, as I ſhall prove by the following Examples.

I have already told that the Aune of *Amſterdam* has 2 Foot 1 Inch and 2 Lines or 302 Lines in Length, ſo that 100 Aunes makes 30200 Lines, and the Aune of *Paris* makes 3 Foot 7 Inches and 2 Lines, or 516 Lines; ſo that 100 Aunes make 51600 Lines, which being acknowledged, ſay by the Rule of Three.

If 30200 Lines make 100 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, how many do 51600 make?

You will find $170\frac{100}{151}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, for 100 Aunes of *Paris*

And on the contrary.

If 51600 Lines make 100 Aunes of *Paris*, how many will 30200 make?

You will find $58,\frac{63}{86}$ Aunes of *Paris* for 100 Aunes of *Amſt.*

If you divide the 516 Lines of the Length of the Aune of *Paris* by the 302 Lines of the Length of the Aune of *Amſterdam*, you will find $1\frac{107}{151}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, for 1 Aune of *Paris*; which contains not compleatly $1\frac{3}{4}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*; ſince the ſaid Aune of *Amſterdam* makes ſome more than $\frac{4}{7}$ of the Aune of *Paris*. So that to make exact Reductions of the Aunes of *Amſterdam* into thoſe of *Paris* you may proceed in your Operation as above: But not to trouble your ſelf with Fractions in trivial Matters you may conclude, that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make $58\frac{1}{5}$ Aunes of *Paris*, or a little more, and

100 Aunes of *Paris* make 171 Aunes of *Amſterdam* or a little leſs.

Wherefore I ſhall place the ſaid Meaſures in the Table of Conformity according to the ſaid Reduction, and not according to the Cuſtom of taking 7 Aunes of *Amſterdam* for 4 Aunes of *Paris*; upon which I ſhall hereafter make ſundry Operations by way of Advice.

The

The Aune of *Lions* is $\frac{1}{100}$ leſs than that of *Paris*, ſo that 99 Aunes of *Paris* make 100 of *Lions*.

The Aune of Lions.

The Aune of *Rouen* is held to be equal to that of *Paris*, and according to the Cuſtom of the Place, they give in Meaſuring certain ſorts of Linnen, 120 Aunes for 100; or 24 for 20; becauſe of the Inch that is giv'n to the Aune, and ſometimes they give 25 for 20 by the Meaſure which they call *Meſure du Crochet*: and ſo, many other Goods are differently meaſured according to certain ancient Cuſtoms of ſome Places.

Of that of Rouen.

Of that of Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nantes, &c.

The Aune of *Bourdeaux*, *Rochel*, *Nantes*, and many other Towns of *France*; is equal to that of *Paris*.

Of the Aune of Troye.

The Aune of *Troye* in *Champagne* contains only $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of *Paris*, ſo that the Aune of *Paris* makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ of *Troye*; there being likewiſe ſeveral other Towns in that Kingdom, where they make uſe of the ſhort Meaſure.

Now you muſt remark upon this Subject that, when an Aune of any Stuff has coſt (for example) in *Holland* 30 Styvers, current Money; the Aune of *France*, or of *Paris*, will come to 63 Solſes *Tournois*, beſides Charges, which is practis'd by the following Method:

Reduction of Aunes into Money, and Money into Aunes.

If 1 Aune of any Goods coſt at *Amſterdam* 30 Styvers.
$\frac{3}{4}$ of an Aune at the ſame rate would coſt $22\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers.
So that $1\frac{3}{4}$ Aunes would coſt: $52\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers.

Now $1\frac{3}{4}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam* being counted according to Cuſtom for 1 Aune of *France* or *Paris*, the $52\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers current Money of *Holland* at the rate of 50 Styvers ſaid Money, for 1 Crown of 60 Solſes *Tournois*, will be worth 63 Solſes *Tournois*; which may be verified in the following manner, ſaying according to the Rule of Three.

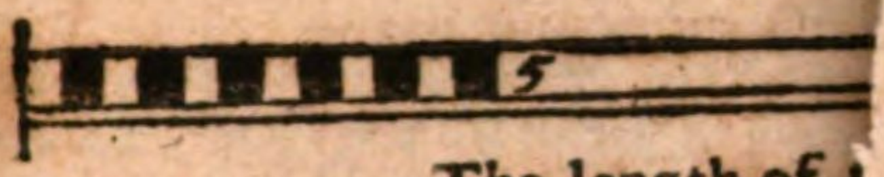
If 4 Aunes of *Paris* make 7 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, how much will 30 Styvers make?

You will have —— $52\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers current Money.
To which add $\frac{1}{5}$ which is $10\frac{1}{2}$
To make —— —— 63 Solſes *Tornois*.

Proof.

If at *Paris* an Aune of any Commodity has coſt 63 Solſes *Tournois*, to know how much the Aune of *Amſterdam* will coſt in current Money at the rate of 60 Solſes *Tournois*, for 50 Styvers current; You may ſay:

If



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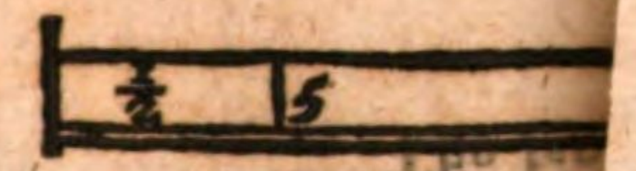

ollen, &c.

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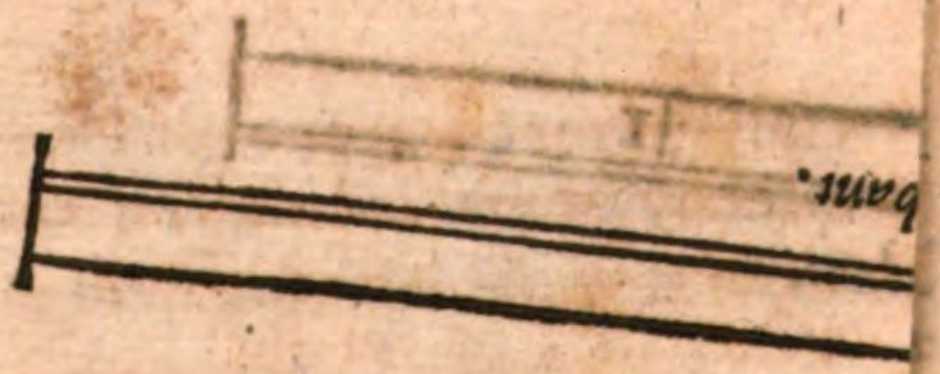
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Holland, by the 4 Rules of [illegible]

To which add $\frac{1}{2}$ which is —— —— 5
you will have —— —— —— 30 Solfes *Tournois*
for 1 Aune of *France*.

If

The Aun
Lions.
Of that o
Rouen.

Of that
Bourdeau
Rochel,
Nantes,
Of the Au
of Troye

Reduction
Aunes into
Money, and
Money into
Aunes.

The length of the Quarter of the Brace of *Venice*, for W

The length of the Quarter of the Aune, or Ell of *Ho*

The length of the Quarter of the Aune of *Bra*

t *Paris* an Aune of any Commodity has coſt 63 Solſes *Tour-*
to know how much the Aune of *Amſterdam* will coſt in
ent Money at the rate of 60 Solſes *Tournois*, for 50 Styvers
rent; You may ſay:

If

If 7 Aunes of *Holland* render 4 Aunes of *France*, how much will 63 Solſes render?

You will have —— 36 Solſes *Tournois* for 1 Aune of *Holland*
Add to that —— 27 for ¾ of an Aune.

'Tis in all —— 63 S. *Tournois* for 1¾ Aunes of *Holland*.
Take away ⅙ which is 10½.

There will remain -- 52½ Styvers current of *Holland*.

Or ſay thus:

If 7 Aunes of *Holland* give only 4 Aunes of *France*, how much will 52½ Styvers current give?

You will have —— 30 Styvers current of *Holland*.
Add to that ⅕ being 6

You will have —— 36 Solſes *Tournois*.

Some People reckon that if 1 Aune of any Commodity coſt 30 Styvers current Money in *Holland*, the Aune of *France* or *Paris* will only come to 60 Solſes *Tournois*; tho' you here plainly ſee that it comes to 63 Solſes *Tournois*, equal to 52½ Styvers current Money of *Holland*; and to know how many Aunes of *Amſterdam* may be bought for the ſaid 52½ Styvers you may ſay:

If 30 Styvers current give 1 Aune of *Holland*, how much will 52½ Styvers current give?

You will have 1¾ Aunes of *Holland*, for 1 Aune of *France*.

Suppoſe further that 7 Aunes of any Commodity have coſt at *Amſterdam* 5 Florins, or 100 Styvers current Mony; to know how many Aunes of *France* or *Paris* the ſaid 7 Aunes of *Holland* will give, and what the Aune of *Paris* will coſt; ſay:

Aunes of *Holl.* Aune of *France*, Aunes of *Holl.*
If 1¾ —— make 1 —— how many will 7 make

4
28 to divide

7 Diviſor.

Divide 28 by 7 and you'll have 4 Aunes of *France*, for 7 of *Holland*. And if afterwards you divide 100 Styvers current of *Holland*, by the 4 Aunes of *Paris*, you will have 25 Styv. current.

5

To which add ⅕ which is —— ——
you will have —— —— —— 30 Solſes *Tournois*
for 1 Aune of *France*.

If you divide the 100 Styvers current, by the 7 Aunes of *Amsterdam* you will have 14 $\frac{2}{7}$ Solses for the Value of the said Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Proof

Multiply the 7 Aunes of *Amst.*	Or the - - 4 Aunes of *Paris*
by ——— 14 $\frac{2}{7}$ Sty. current	by ——— 30 Solses *Tournois*,
You'll have -- 100 Sty. current	You have 120 Solses *Tournois*.
To which add $\frac{1}{5}$ 20	Take away $\frac{1}{6}$ 20
To have ——— 120 Sty.	Remains -- 100 Sty.
The $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 is 6 Livers *Tournois*	The $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 is 5 Florins curr.

So according to the custom, 7 Aunes of *Holland* or *Amsterdam*, are equal to 4 Aunes of *France* or *Paris*; as 5 Florins of 20 Sty. current Money, are of the same Value as 6 Livers or 120 Solses *Tournois*; which said custom, as I have already laid, is not the true Conformity which they have with one another.

Now if any Man would reduce the one Money into the other, according to the price of Exchange, betwixt *Holland* and *France*, by so many Gross, or Deniers of Gross; Mony in Banco, or current, for 1 Crown of 60 Solses *Tournois*, (as I shall make it afterwards to appear in treating of Exchange) there would be something more or less; as you will likewise see by a model of an Accompt of Cloth sent from *Leydon* to *Paris*, which I shall set down in its place.

To reduce the Aunes of *France* or *Paris* into those of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, according to the ordinary custom, they take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Aunes of *France*, and of their parts, because the Aeune of *Paris* is reckon'd 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aunes of *Brabant*, tho' there be some little difference as we shall see hereafter. Or otherwise, they reckon the Aune 20 Solses, and each Solses 12 Deniers; which being added altogether, they find the Number of the Aunes or the Parts thereof that should be given in *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, for those of *France* or *Paris*.

Reduction of the Aunes of France *into those of* Brabant.

I Would reduce 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aunes of *Paris*, which I consider as

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	125	15	00
I take first $\frac{1}{3}$ or 41 $\frac{11}{12}$ ——— which is ———	48	18	04
and again $\frac{1}{3}$ or 41 $\frac{11}{12}$ ——— which is ———	48	18	04
I shall have - - 209 $\frac{7}{12}$ Aunes of *Antwerp* ———			
which I consider as	209	11	08

And if on the other hand, a Man would reduce the Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, into those of *France* or *Paris*, he must take the half of the Number of the Aunes of *Antwerp* and of their Parts, considering the Aunes as 20 Solses, and other Parts proportionably; taking afterwards the fifth part of the half, and adding all together, he shall have the Number of the Aunes of *Paris*, and of their parts for the Aunes of *Antwerp*.

Reduction of the Aunes of Brabant *into those of* France.

I would reduce 209 $\frac{7}{12}$ Aunes of *Antwerp* which I consider as

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	209	11	08
I take the $\frac{1}{2}$ which is 104 $\frac{13}{24}$ ——or—— ———	104	15	10
and then the $\frac{1}{5}$ which is 20 $\frac{23}{24}$ ——— or ———	20	19	02
In all - - - - 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aunes of *Paris* or	125	15	00

By this computation it comes to the rate of 100 Aunes of *Paris* for 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Aunes of *Antwerp*, or of 60 of the said Aunes of *Paris* for 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*; which is only according to custom and not according to the true proportion of those measures; for if you have taken notice of what I have already said, that the 100 Aunes of *Paris* make 51600 lines, and that the 100 Aunes of *Antwerp* make only 30600; if you work by the Rule of Three, and say,

If 51600 Lines make 100 Aunes of *Paris*, how many will 30600 Lines make?

You'll have 59 $\frac{13}{43}$ Aunes of *Paris* for 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*.

And on the contrary,

If 30600 lines make 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*, how many will 51600 make?

You will have 168 Aunes of *Antwerp* for 100 Aunes of *Paris*.

Here is the juſt and true proportion, which thoſe Meaſures ought to have amongſt themſelves, but as the difference betwixt $59\frac{13}{43}$ and 60 Aunes, is but $\frac{30}{43}$, and that betwixt $168\frac{34}{71}$ and $66\frac{1}{7}$ Aunes, is but $1\frac{42}{71}$ Aunes; to ſhun Fractions, according to the ordinary cuſtom, I ſhall reckon, that

100 Aunes of *France* or *Paris* make $166\frac{2}{3}$ Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, and

100 Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp* make only 60 Aunes of *France*.

Of the Aune or Ell of England *or* London.

Of the Ell and Yard of England.

THO' in *England* they ordinarily make uſe of the Yard, or Verge, for meaſuring of Cloath, *&c.* they alſo make uſe of the Ell or Aune for meaſuring of Linnen; which Ell is equal to the *French* Aune, which contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ Yards, the ſaid Yard making only $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Aune, which has 505 lines of the *Pié due Roy* in lenth, and the Yard only 404; as we will ſee in treating of the ſaid Yard.

Some People pretend, that 50 Aunes of *Harlem* make but $29\frac{1}{4}$ of *London*, tho' others ſay, that 50 Aunes of *Harlem*, will make out 30 Ells of *London*; which Aune or Ell of *England*, being equal to that of *France*, you may compute, that

l. m. ſignifies a little more.
l. l. little leſs.

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, make $58\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of *London*, l. m.
100 Ells of *London* make 171 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, l. l.

Of the Aune of Hamburgh *and* Lubeck.

Of the Aunes of Hamburgh *and* Lubeck

THE Aune of *Hamburgh* has in length 1 Foot and 9 Inches of the *Pié du Roy*, or 252 lines; ſo that it makes but $\frac{4}{6}$ of the Aune of *Holland*, or *Amſterdam*; and that of *Amſterdam* makes $1\frac{1}{5}$ of the ſaid Aune of *Hamburgh*; at which rate

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make 120 Aunes of *Hamburgh*, and
100 Aunes of *Hamburgh* make but $83\frac{1}{3}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Aunes of Lubeck.

The Aune of *Lubeck* is about $\frac{1}{12}$ ſhorter than that of *Hamburgh*.

All ſilken Manufactures are ſold at *Hamburgh* by the Aune of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, 5 of which ſaid Aunes of *Antwerp*, make a little more than 6 of *Hamburg*; for if

100 Aunes of *Hamburgh*, make only $83\frac{1}{3}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, the ſaid

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* will only render $82\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Antwerp*, l. l. and

100 Aunes of *Antwerp* will give $121\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Hamburgh*, l. l.

Of

Of the Aune of Frankfort.

Of the Aune of Frankfort.

AS the Aune of *Frankfort* is equal to that of *Hamburgh*, you may make the very ſame operations you did in reducing the Aunes of *Hamburgh*, into thoſe of *Holland*, and *Amſterdam*.

Remark that *French* Goods are ſold at *Frankfort* by the Aune of *Paris*, and *Dutch* Goods by that of *Antwerp*.

Of the Aune of Nuremberg.

Of the Aune of Nuremberg.

THE Aune of *Nuremberg* is reckon'd equal to that of *Amſterdam*; by which you may regulate your ſelf in your reductions, for finding out its conformity with other Foreign Meaſures.

Of the Aune of Leipſick, Naumburgh, *and* Hall.

Of the Aune of Leipſick, Naumburgh *and* Hall.

THE Aunes of thoſe three Places being equal to that of *Hamburgh*, and *Frankfort*, what has been already ſaid of the former, may be likewiſe applied to the latter.

Of the Aune of Breſlaw *in* Sileſia.

Of the Aune of Breslaw *in* Sileſia.

THE Aune of *Breſlaw* in *Sileſia*, contains only $\frac{4}{7}$ of that of *Amſterdam*, and conſequently the Aune of *Amſterdam* contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ of that of *Sileſia*; So that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make 125 of *Breſlaw*; and

100 Aunes of *Breſlaw* make but 80 of *Amſterdam*.

You muſt know that the Linnen Cloth of *Sileſia*, is ordinarily ſold in *Holland* by Schoks of 4 or 5 pieces a Schok, which contains 60 or 63 Aunes of *Breſlaw*, and 48 or 50 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

The Linnen of the Schoks that are compoſed of 5 pieces, is much finer, and better than that of thoſe that have but 4; and both are generally ſold at *Amſterdam* at ſo many Florins, a Schok.

Of the Aune of Oſnabrugh.

Of the Aune of Oſnabrug.

THE Aune of *Oſnabrugh*, being almoſt equal to that of *Paris*, 4 Aunes of *Oſnabrugh* make 7 of *Amſterdam*, and the Reduction is to be made the ſame way as we have already made that betwixt *Holland* and *France*, ſo that you may reckon, that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, make betwixt 58½ and 60 Aunes of *Oſnaburgh*, and

100 Aunes of *Oſnaburgh* make betwixt 171 and 175 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

The

The Pieces of Linnen at *Osnabrugh* contain generally betwixt 60 and 65 Aunes of their Measure, and are sold at *Amsterdam* at so many Rixdollars, at 50 Sty: each, current Money

Of the Aune of Dantzick

Of the Aune of Dantzick

THE Aune of *Dantzick* has only 1 Foot 10 Inches $4\frac{1}{2}$ Lines, or $268\frac{1}{2}$ Lines of the *Pié du Roy*, of length; so that they count that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make $112\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Dantzick*, and

100 Aunes of *Dantzick* make 89 Aunes of *Amsterdam* l. l.

Of the Aune of Riga, Koningsberg *and* Revel.

The Aunes of *Riga*, *Koningsberg*, and *Revel*, are a small matter longer than that of *Dantzick*.

Of the Aunes of Berguen, and Drontham in Norway.

Of the Aunes of Berguen *and* Drontham.

THE Aunes of *Berguen*, and *Dronthem* being but $\frac{1}{10}$ less than those of *Amsterdam*, you may reckon, that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make $1\frac{1}{10}$ Aunes of *Berguen* and *Drontham*, and

100 Aunes of *Berguen* or *Drontham*, make but 90 Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Aune of Sweden, or Stockholm,

Of the Aune of Stockholm.

'TIS generally reckon'd that 7 Aunes of *Stockholm*, make 6 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, at which rate

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 117 Aunes or l. l. of *Sweden* and

100 Aunes of *Sweden* or *Stockholm* make but 86 Aunes l. l. of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Aune Denmark or Copenhagen.

Of the Aune of Copenhagen.

THE Aune of *Copenhagen* is counted $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than the Verge or Yard of *London*.

Of the Aune of Cologne.

Of the Aune of Cologne.

THE Aune of *Cologne* being equal to that of *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, and *Frankfort*, you may make the Reductions as we have already made them for *Hamburgh*.

Of the Aune of St. Gall.

ST. Gall is a free Republick upon the Frontiers of *Swabia*, in Alliance with *Swisserland*, and has an Ecclesiastical Prince. They there may make use of two different Measures, one for Linnen, and another for Woollen Manufactures. *Of the Aune of St Gall.*

That which is made use of for measuring of Linnen, contains $1\frac{1}{6}$ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, or thereabouts; and that of *Amsterdam* makes but $\frac{6}{7}$ of the Aune of *St. Gal*

The Second is that which is made use of for the measuring of Cloth *&c.* which is considerably shorter than the other; for 100 of it make but $89\frac{1}{3}$ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, or thereabouts, so that at that rate you may reckon, that

Aunes of *Amst.* 100 —— make $\left\{\begin{matrix}86\\112\end{matrix}\right\}$ of St *Gall* for $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Linnen}\\\text{Wollen}\end{matrix}\right\}$ Manufactures

Aunes of St *Gall* 100 —— make $\left\{\begin{matrix}116\\89\frac{1}{3}\end{matrix}\right\}$ of *Amst.* for $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Linnen}\\\text{Wollen}\end{matrix}\right\}$ Manufactures.

Of the Aunes of Bern *and* Basil *in* Swisserland.

MOst People reckon the Aunes of *Bern* and *Basil* equal to that of *Hamburgh*, 6 Aunes of which Place make 5 of *Amsterdam*, (as has been said above) tho' others think that the 5 Aunes of *Bern* and *Basil* make but 4 of *Amsterdam*, and 3 Yards of *London*. *Of the Aunes of* Bern *and* Basil.

Of the Aune of Geneva.

THE Aune of *Geneva* in a word is $\frac{4}{10}$ longer than that of *Amsterdam*, so that *Of the Aune of* Geneva.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 60 Aunes of *Geneva* l. m.

100. Aunes of *Geneva* make $166\frac{2}{3}$ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, l. l.

At which rate they reckon that 100 Aunes of *Geneva* make $102\frac{2}{10}$ Aunes of *Paris*, and $58\frac{1}{4}$ Canes of *Provence* and lower *Languedoc*, and 100 Aunes of *Paris* make $94\frac{2}{3}$ Aunes of *Geneva*; and so of other Measures as you'll see in the Table of Proportion of the said Measures.

Of

Of the Canes of Provence *and lower* Languedoc.

of the Canes of Provence.

THE Canes of *Provence* and of low *Languedoc* are compoſed of 8 Palms, which make 6 Foot and 2 Lines of the *Pié du Roy*, or 866 Lines; ſo that 'tis reckon'd, that the ſaid Cane makes $2\frac{7}{8}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam* l. l. and the Aune of *Amſterdam* makes only $\frac{3}{8}$ of the ſaid Cane l. m. ſo that 3 Canes of thoſe Provinces are counted for $8\frac{7}{12}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*; at which rate

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make 35 Canes of *Marſeiles*, *Montpelier*, &c. l. l. and,

100 Aunes of *Marſeiles Montpelier*, &c. make 286 Aunes of *Amſterdam* l. m. —— All which I have examined as exactly as I could, tho' after all, 'tis almoſt impoſſible to get ſuch a perfect Account of ſo many differeut Meaſures, but there muſt be ſome litle inconſiderable Matter more or leſs.

The aforeſaid Canes of *Marſeiles Montpelier*, &c, are computed to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Lions*, or 2 and $\frac{1}{12}$ Yards of *London*: 100 Canes (as I have already ſaid) make $171\frac{3}{4}$ Aunes of *Geneva*, and 3 Canes make 5 Aunes of *Paris*, l. m.

of the Canes of Avignon *and* Nimes.

You may here take notice, that the Canes of *Nimes* (a Town in *Languedoc*) and *Avignon* (upon the Frontiers of *Provence*, *Languedoc* and the *Lionnois*) are about 1 Palm ſhorter than thoſe of *Marſeiles* and *Montpelier*.

Of the Canes of Thouloſe *and other Towns in* High-Languedoc, *and* High-Guienne.

of the Canes of Thoulouſe, Alby, Caſters, Montauban, Agennes, *&c.*

THE Canes of *Thoulouſe* the Capital City of the higher *Languedoc*, as well as *Alby*, *Caſtres*, and other Towns in the ſame Province; and alſo at *Montauban*, *Agenes*, and other Towns of the *Higher-Guienne*, are likewiſe compos'd of 8 Palms, ſhorter than thoſe of *Montpelier* by 5 Inches and ſix Lines of the *Pié du Roy*, or 66 Lines; their whole Length being 5 Foot, 6 Inches and 8 Lines; or 800 Lines; which Canes make $2\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, and the Aune of *Amſterdam* makes only $\frac{3}{8}$ of the ſaid Cane, ſo that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make only $37\frac{1}{2}$ Canes of *Thoulouſe*, *&c.* and

100 Canes of *Thoulouſe* make $266\frac{2}{3}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

They reckon that the ſaid Cane of *Thoulouſe* &c. makes 1 Aune of *Paris*, ſo that the Aunes of *Paris* make 2 Canes.

I have made this Reduction with all poſſible exactneſs, tho herein I don't agree with Mr. *Erſon*, who makes 21 Aunes

Holla

Holland, equal to 8 Canes, in which he is miſtaken, probably, by taking the Aunes of *Brabant*, for thoſe of *Holland*.

And here you'll do well to take notice, that thoſe Meaſures are not preciſely equal amongſt themſelves, in all the Towns of *High Languedoc*, there being ſome inconſiderable Difference betwixt them, according to the ancient practice of each Place.

Of the Canes of Genoa.

THo' in the Table of Conformity for Meaſures, I only take notice of the Cane of 9 Palmes of *Genoa*, they there make uſe of 4 different ſorts of Meaſures, *viz.* *Of the Canes of* Genoa

Of the
- Cane of 9 Palmes for Draperies.
- Cane of 10 Palmes for Linnen.
- Brace about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Palmes,
- Palme for meaſuring Silks; and Velvets.

8 Canes of *Genoa* are computed to be 15 Aunes of *Lions* and $3\frac{3}{4}$ Palmes (of which there goes 9 to the Cane) make 1 *Engliſh* Yard.

However, not to trouble you with inconſiderable Fractions in the Table of Conformity, I ſhall only put 327 Aunes of *Amſterdam* for 100 Canes of *Genoa*, and $30\frac{1}{2}$ Canes of 9 Palmes for 100 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Cane of Rome.

AS the Cane of *Rome* is ſome ſmall matter more than 3 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, to avoid Fractions I ſhall tell you in ſhort, that *Of the Cane of* Rome.

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make but 33 Canes of *Rome*.

100 Canes of *Rome* ſomewhat more than 303 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Canes of Naples *and* Sicily.

AS to the Canes of *Naples*, I ſhall tell you in a Word, that 1 of them makes $3\frac{1}{3}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, ſo that *Of the Canes of* Naples *and* Sicily.

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make but 30 Canes of Naples l. m. and

100 Canes of *Naples* make 329 Aunes of *Amſterdam* l. m. and 17 Canes of *Naples* are counted 32 Aunes of *Lions*.

The Cane of *Sicily* is compos'd of $8\frac{1}{2}$ Palms of the Meaſure of the Cane of *Marſeiles*, by which the Reader may regulate himſelf in any computation of a greater Quantity.

Of the Cane of Barcelona.

Of the Cane of Barcelona. TO give you a brief account of the length of the Cane of *Barcelona*, I shall tell you in a word, that
100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 41 ¼ Canes of *Barcelona*, and
100 Canes of *Barcelona* 239 ⅓ Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Of the English *Yard or Verge.*

Of the English Yard. THe Verge or *English* Yard contains 1 ⅓ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, so that the said Aune of *Amsterdam* makes only ¾ of the Yard, which has 2 Foot 9 Inches and 8 Lines; or 404 Lines of the *Pié du Roy* in length; of which to make the Reduction, say

If 4 Aunes of *Holland* make 3 Yards of *England*, how many will 100 Aunes make?

You will have 75 Yards for 100 Aunes.

And on the contrary.

If 3 Yards of *England* make 4 Aunes of *Holland*, how many will 100 make.

You'll have 133 ⅓ Aunes for 100 Verges or Yards,

So that if you substract ¼ from the Aunes, you'll have Yards and if you add ⅓ to the Yards, you'll have Aunes.

Some People reduce the Value of the Aunes and current Money of *Amsterdam* into that of the Yards and Money of *England*, at the rate of 50 Styvers current of *Holland*, for 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Ster. of *England*, and others make their reductions according to the course of the Exchange as, you'll see in its place, by a model of an account of Goods come from *London* to *Amsterdam*. However, to render the practice of those reductions the more intelligible, I shall here insert the following Opperations.

Example.

Reduction of the Aunes and Money of Holland *into those of* England.

If 1 Aune of any Commodity cost at *Amsterdam* 50 Sty. current
⅓ of an Aune will cost——————16 ⅔ Sty. current

so that 1 ⅓ Aunes of *Amst.* (which is 1 Yard) will cost 66 ⅔ Sty. curr.

Or thus,

If 1 Yard of any Commodity cost at *London*——————6 *s.* Ster.
deduct ¼ of the Yard being as well as of the Sum —— 1 ½ *s.* St.

remains ¾ of a Yard, being 1 Aune of *Am.* which would cost 4 ½ *s.* St.

Now

Now reduce the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Styvers, current money of *Holland*, at the ſame rate into *Engliſh* Money, ſaying

If 50 Styvers current of *Amſterdam* make 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ſh. Ster. how much will 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Sty. current make?

You will have 6 Shillings Sterling.

And on the contrary,

If 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ſh. Ster. are worth 50 Sty. curr. of *Holland*, how much are 6 ſh. ſter. worth?

You will have 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Styvers current.

Now 'tis plain by this Examplc, that if one Aune of any commodity coſt in *Holland* 50 Styvers current Money, 1 *Engliſh* Yard will come to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Sty. ſaid Money; and if one Yard coſt in *England* 6 ſhil. 1 Aune comes only to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shillings, being value of 50 Styvers, or 1 Rixdollar, current money of *Holland*.

The *Engliſh* Yard makes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Palmes meaſure of *Genoa*; 9 Palmes to the Cane.

2 $\frac{5}{12}$ Yards of *England* make one Cane of *Provence* and *Monpelier*, and

3 Yards make 5 Aunes of *Bern* and *Baſil* in *Switzerland*.

I have already told you in treating of the Aune or Ell, that they make uſe of it in *England* for meaſuring of Linnen.

Of the Yard of Sevil.

THe Yard of *Sevil* makes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*; and the Aune of *Amſterdam* makes but $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Yard of *Sevil*, that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make but 80 Yards of *Sevil*, and
100 Yards of *Sevil* make 125 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Yard of Sevil.

Of the Bara of Caſtile *or* Spain.

THe Bara of *Caſtile* is alſo reckon'd for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, and the Aune of *Amſterdam* makes only $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Bara of *Caſtile*; as well as of all *Arragon*, *Bilboa*, *St Sebaſtians*, &c. ſo that you may reckon the ſaid Baras equal to the Yard of *Sevil*.

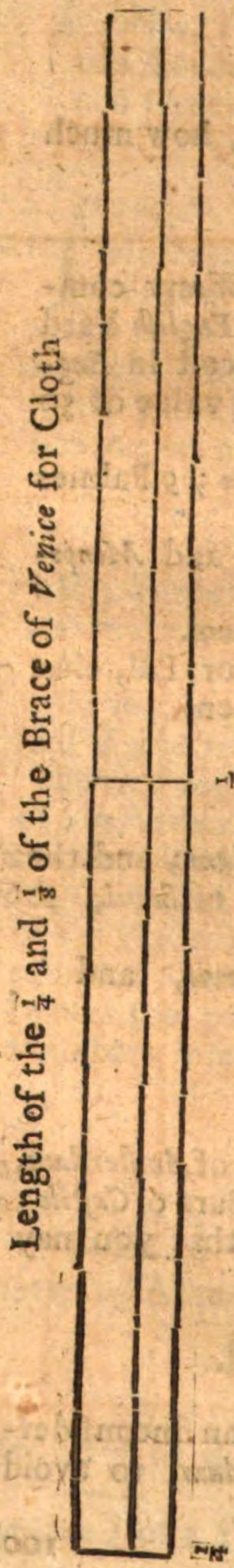
Of the Bara of Caſtile.

Of the Barros and Cavidos of Portugal.

THe Barros and Cavidos of *Portugal* containing an inconſiderable matter leſs than 1 $\frac{4}{10}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, to avoid Fractions, you may reckon, that

Of the Barros and Cavidos of Portugal.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 61 Barros of *Lisbon*, and 100 Barros of *Lisbon* make 164 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l. and 100 Cavidos of *Portugal* makes but very little less, than 100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*.



Of the Brace of Bergam.

The Cavidos of the Isle of *Fagal*, and other Islands, called the Isles of *Flanders*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*, is equal to the Aune of *Amsterdam*; which I have verified by the account of Sale of a certain quantity of Goods, which being sent thither from *Amsterdam*, rendered there as many Cavidoes, as there was sent thither of Aunes.

Of the Brace of Venice, Bologne, Modena *and* Mantua.

AT *Venice* they make use of a certain Measure called a Brace, of which there are two sorts; the one for Gold and Silver and Silk Stuffs, and the other for Woolen Manufactures, which latter being 6 ¼ *per Cent* longer than the former, we shall make our computations by it, which contains 2 Foot and 8 lines, or 296 lines of the *Pié du Roy*; so that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 102 Braces of *Venice*. l. l. and

100 Braces of *Venice* make 98 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. m.

The Braces of *Bologne*, *Modena*, and *Mantua*, are equal those of *Venice*.

Of the Brace of Bergam.

THe Brace of *Bergam* being about $\frac{1}{20}$ shorter than the Aune of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, make but 105 ¼ Braces of *Bergam*. l. m. and

100 Braces of *Bergam* make but 95 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l. and

They reckon that 5 Aunes of *France* make 9 Braces of *Bergam*

A TABLE of the Co[n]derable Plac[es] in

The Ell of Nuremberg *is equal to that of* Amſterdam; *The Ell of* Oſnaburgh *to that of* England; *and the Ell of* Berne, Baſil, *&c. to that of* Hamburgh.

		Ells of Holland.	*Ells of* Brabant.	*Cavi-lo's of* Portugal	*Braces of* Venice.	*Braces of* Bergam, Bologn.	*Braces of* Florence, Leghorn.	*Braces of* Mi[lan]
100 *Ells of* Holland	make	100	98¾	100	102	105¼	116½	12
100 *Ells of* Brabant		101¼	100	101¼	103¼	106¼	118	13
100 *Ells of* England, France, *&c.*		171	166⅔	171	174⅘	179	199⅕	21
100 *Ells of* Hamburg, Franckfort, *&c.*		83⅓	82⅓	83⅓	85	88½	97	10
100 *Ells of* Breſlaw,		80	79	80	81⅗	84⅘	93⅕	10
100 *Ells of* Dantzick		89	87¾	89	90¾	93⅗	103¼	11
100 *Ells of* Berguen		90	89	90	91¾	94¼	105	11
100 *Ells of* Sweden		86	84	86	87¾	90½	100⅖	11
100 *Ells of St.* Gall, *for Linnen*		116	114½	116	118⅗	122	135⅕	14
100 *Ells of St.* Gall *for Woollen*		89⅓	88⅘	89⅓	91⅕	94	104	11
100 *Ells of* Geneva (lier		166⅔	164⅗	166⅔	170	172⅘	193⅓	21
100 *Canes of* Marſeilles *and* Montpe-		286	282⅘	286	291¾	301	333⅓	36
100 *Canes of* Toulouſe		266⅔	263⅓	266⅔	272	280⅗	309⅓	34
100 *Canes of* Genoa *of* 9 *Palms*		327	323	327	333½	344⅓	381	42
100 *Canes of* Rome		303	299⅕	303	309	319	353	38
100 *Yards of* England		133⅓	131⅔	133⅓	136	104⅓	154¾	17
100 *Yards or Barra's of* Spain		125	113⅘	125	127½	131½	145⅗	15
100 *Barra's of* Portugal		164	162	164	167¼	172⅓	191	21
100 *Cavido's of* Portugal		100	98¾	100	102	105¼	116½	12
100 *Braces of* Venice		98	96¾	98	100	103⅓	114⅙	12
100 *Braces of* Bergam		95	93⅘	95	97	100	100⅗	11
100 *Braces of* Florence, Leghorn, *&c.*		85½	84⅘	85½	87⅕	95	100	11
100 *Braces of* Milan		78	77	78	79½	82⅕	91	10

Of the Brace of Florence, Leghorn *and* Lucca.

THe Brace of *Florence*, *Leghorn*, and *Lucca* being very near $\frac{3}{20}$ shorter than the Aune of *Amsterdam*, you may compute, that *of the Brace of* Florence. &c.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn* and *Lucca*. and

100 Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn*, and *Lucca* make a little less than 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

They reckon that 49 Aunes of *France* make 100 Braces of the aforesaid Places; as also that the Aune of *France* makes 2 Ra's of *Piemont* or *Turin*; mean time I shall here tell you, that tho' for brevity's sake I have comprended in one, the Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn*, and *Luca*, there is some little inconsiderable difference betwixt them.

Of the Brace of Milan.

THere are two different sorts of Braces at *Milan*, the one for Silks, and the other for Woollen Cloth, and other Goods. *Of the Brace of* Milan.

That for Silks being about $\frac{21}{50}$ shorter than the Aune of *Amsterdam*, you may reckon, that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ Braces of *Millan*. and for Silks.

100 Braces of *Milan*, make 78 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l.

As for that which is made use of for Cloth, they reckon that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 102 Braces of *Milan* for Cloth', and

100 Braces of *Milan* make 98 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l. They likewise compute that 9 of those Braces make 4 Aunes of *Lions*.

Of the Pico of Constantinople.

THere being but about 3 *per Cent* difference betwixt the Aunes of *Amsterdam* and Pico's of *Constantinople*. *Of the Pico of* Constantinople.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 103 Pico's of *Constantinople*. l. l. and

100 Pico's of *Constantinople* make 97 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. m.

of

Of the Cavido's of the East Indies.

of the Cavidos *of* East-Indies.

THe Measure generally made use of in the *East-Indies*, and especially in *Battavia* is called *Cavidos*, containing but $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Aune of *Amsterdam*, which contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ of it, so that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, make 150 Cavidos of the *East-Indies*, and

100 Cavidos make $66\frac{2}{3}$ Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Now to spare my Readers the Trouble of making a great many Reductions of those Measures the one into the other, I have thought it convenient to insert here a Table of Proportion, discovering at once their Conformity, and Differences; by which you find ready made what would otherwise have cost a great deal of Trouble and Pains to do by the *Rule* of *Three*; for tho' by means of the said Rule a Man may be able to make what Reductions he pleases, the diversity of the Operations, that are absolutely necessary in certain Reductions, weary the Judgment, and fatigue the Memory so much the more that the least mistake in the Calculation may occasion considerable Errors: Which Consideration has obliged me to compose the following Table, which so much Order and Exactness, that I am perswaded the ingenious Reader will there find all imaginable Satisfaction.

A Treatise of Measures for Liquid Goods.

HAving in the preceeding Treatise, given a succinct Account, of the Measures made use of for Extended Goods, and of their Difference, and Conformity with one another; the next thing that falls under Consideration, is the different sorts of Vessels used for containing of Liquids, such as *Wine*, *Vinegar*, *Brandy*, *Syder*, *Beer*, *Oyl*, &c. of which I shall treat with as much Order and Brevity as possible.

Of Measures for Wine and Vinegar.

THE Vessels for containing Wine and Brandy, have different Names, according to the Quantities they contain, and the Countries where they are made use of.

of the Woeder.

The Vessel called in *Germany* Woeder, made use of for keeping the Wines that grow upon the *Rhine*, and the *Mosel*, do ordinarily contain 14 Awmes of *Amsterdam*, but sometimes they contain more and sometimes less.

The

The Awme of *Amsterdam* contains 8 Steckans, or 20 Verges, or Verteels, being what is call'd in *England* a Tierce, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a Tun of *France*, or *Bourdeaux*. *Of the* Awme.

The Awme is subdivided into 4 Anckers, reckoning the Ancker of 2 Steckans. *Of the* Anker

The Steckan contains 16 Mingles, each of which make 2 Pints. *Of the* Steckan.

The Verge or Verteel of the Wines upon the *Rhine* and the *Mosell* &c. is reckon'd but 6 Mingles, but that of Brandy is counted $6\frac{1}{2}$ Mingles, as we'll see hereafter.

The Hogshead of *Bourdeaux* according to the justMeasure should contain $12\frac{1}{2}$ Steckans, or 200 Mingles of Wine and Lee; and 12 Steckans or 192 Mingles clear Wine; so that the Tun of *Bourdeaux* consisting of 4 Hogheads, contains 50 Steckans or 800 Mingles, Wine and Lee, and 48 Steckans or 768 Mingles clear Wine. *Of the* Hogshead *and* Tun *of* Bourdeaux.

The Tun of *Bayon* and other Places thereabout is reckon'd 240 Steckans, measure of *Amsterdam*, there being likewise 4 Hogsheads to a Tun. *Of the* Tun *and* Hogshead *of* Bayon. *&c.*

In *England* (and especially at *London*) they reckon the Hogshead 63, and the Tun 252 Gallons; making 48 Steckans clear Wine, measure of *Amsterdam*. The said Gallon weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds Weight of *London*, so that the 63 Gallons or the Hogshead should weigh $472\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds, and the Tun 1890 Pound Weight of *London*. The said Gallon is said to contain 4 *Paris* Pints. *Of the* English Gallons. *Their* Weight.

The Hogshead of *Bourdeaux* should contain 110 Pots with the Lee, and 100 Pots clear Wine, measure of the said Place; so that the said Pot of *Bourdeaux* contains about 2 Mingles of *Amsterdam*. *The Weight of the* Tun *of* Bourdeaux.

The *Bourdeaux* Tun of Wine should weigh with the Hogshead 2000 Pound, and in Terms of Marine in Fraighting of Ships by a Tun is meant 2000 Pound weight, so that, when 'tis said that any Ship is of so many Tuns, 'tis to be understood, that the Ship can carry so many times 2000 Pound Weight, tho' in *Holland*, *Flanders* and other Northern Countries, they only talk of Lasts containing 2 Tuns each or 4000 Pound Weight. *Of the* Last.

The *Rhenish* and *Mosel* Wines are ordinarily sold at *Amsterdam*, the former at so many Florins of 20 Styvers each, current Money, and the latter at so many Rixdollars, of 50 Styvers each current Money, for the Awme of 20 Verges or Verteels, the Verge being at that rate 6 Mingles, as I have already said. *Of the* Sale *of the* Rhinish *and* Mosel *Wines*.

French, *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Wines, are sold at so many Pounds Gross, the Tunn of 4 Hogsheads, and there is ordinarily one *per Cent* rebated, for present Payment in ready Money; both Buyer and Seller paying Brokerage, each 6 Styvers per Tun. *Of the* Sale *of* French, Spanish *and* Portuguese *Wines*

When

When any Merchant of *Amsterdam* Native, or other, receives any Quantity of Wine, or other Goods, which he is resolv'd to sell without unloading, and putting the Goods in a Cellar; leaving them expos'd to the View of all Merchants and Dealers, in a great flat Boat upon the Canal, he causes to be affixed upon the Exchange and other remarkable Places of the City, and distributed to the Merchants printed Placaerds; in which he makes known his Design of selling such and such Goods, together with the Time, Place, and Conditions of the Sale; which time being come, the Goods are sold to the highest Offerer, who pays $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Brokeridge and Expences at the Place of Sale; and if no Goods be sold, the Exposer must bear all Charges. When Goods are sold the Seller must pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent* to the City, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which is applied by the Collector to the use of the Poor; and the $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining to his own.

Of the Muid of Paris *and it's divisions.*

The Muid of *Paris* contains 150 Quarts, or 300 Pints with the Lee; and 280 Pints clear Wine, Measure of *Paris*.

There is all over *France*, a great many Vessels for keeping of Wine, different from one another, according to the Custom of the several Provinces, where they are made use; of which tho' there be scarce any possibility to give an exact Account, I shall here set down the regular Fractions of the Muid of *Paris*, 3 of which make the Tunn of *France*: and as I have Occasion to speak of the Measures of the other Provinces of *France*, I shall give you as distinct an Account as I can of their Contents.

The Pint of *Paris* is a Measure pretty well known all over the World.

2 of those Pints make 1 Quart, 4 Quarts 1 Sextier, and 36 Sextiers 1 Muid of *Paris*; 3 of which (as is already said) make 1 Tunn of *France*.

The Measure they make use of in *Provence* is called a Millerole, that of *Thoulon* should weigh 130 Pound, and ought to contain 66 *Paris* Pints, which is about 100 Pints of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Muid Montpelier.

At *Montpelier* and several other Places of *Languedoc*, their Muid contains 18 Sextiers, and the Sextier 32 Pots; so that the Muid, which makes but 35 Steckans or 560 Mingles of *Amsterdam*, makes 576 Pots of *Montpelier*, by which it appears, that the Pot of *Montpelier* is $\frac{1}{38}$ less than the Mingle of *Amsterdam*. However, you must here take notice, that the Casks of *Montpelier* are not all of an equal Measure, some being bigger than others; and in several Places of *Provence* as well as *High* and *Low-Languedoc*, they frequently transport Wines, Oyls and other such Goods in Vessels made of Goat's Skins.

The Butts and Pipes of *Sevil*, *Malaga*, *Alicant*, *Lisbon*, *Port* a *Port*, *Canaries* and Isles of *Fagel*, *&c.* are likewise of different sizes; for the Tun of *Malaga* consisting of 2 Butts or Pipes, (which they call Persemyn at *Amsterdam*) is reckon'd only 36 or 37 Steckans; and those of other Places are reckon'd 25 or 26 Steckans the Butt, or Pipe. *Of the Butts and Pipes of* Spain *and* Portugal.

If a Citizen of *Amsterdam* puts a Hogshead of Wine in his Cellar, he must pay 30 Florins 14 Styvers and 8 Deniers of Duties; and if he sends a Hogshead to any other Town of the same Province of *Holland*, he must pay for Porterage, Waterage, Recording, *&c.* 33 Styvers.

Vinegar is sold at *Amsterdam* at so many Florins of 20 Styvers a Hogshead, or at so many Pound Gross a Tun; with Discount of 1 per Cent: As for the Wine, at *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*, it is sold at so many Rixdollars of 48 Styvers or 3 Marks Lubs per Tun.

Of Brandy.

French Spanish and *Portuguese* Brandy is ordinarily put into big Casks, which some call Pipes, others Butts, others Pieces, *viz.* according to the Custom of the Places; there being no positive Measure regulated for that Liquor.

In *France* it is ordinarily put into great Casks, which they call at *Bourdeaux*, Pieces at *Rochel*, *Nantes*, *Cognac*, *Montguion*, the Isle of *Rhé* *&c.* Pipes, which (as I have already said) contain some more than others, there being some which hold out at *Amsterdam* from 60 to 90 Verges, or Verteels; and they reduce those Measures into Hogsheads by reckoning as under, for

1 Hogshead
- 27 - Verges of *Cognac*, *Montguion*, *Rochel* and the Isle of *Rhe*.
- 29 - Of *Nantes* and other Places in *Brtitany* and *Anjou*.
- 32 - Of *Bourdeaux* and other Places in *Guienne*.
- 32 - Of *Bayon* and Places thereabout.
- 30 - Of *Amsterdam* and other Places of *Holland*.
- 30 - Of *Hamburgh*, and *Lubeck*.
- 27 - Of *Embden*.

In *Provence* and *Languedoc*, they sell it at so much the Quintal, or 100 Weight, with the Cask.

At *Bruges* they call the Verges Sesters, of 16 Stoups a Sester, which they sell at so much a Stoup.

At *London*, and generally thorough all *England*, they count only by Gallons; as I have said already.

The Mingle of Brandy weighs at *Amsterdam* 2 Pound 4 Ounces; and the Verge or Verteel about 14 Pound, at which rate the 30 Verges must weigh about 320 Pound.

At *Bourdeaux*, tho' Pieces of Brandy contain from 50 to 90 Verges, they reckon but 32 to the Hogshead; the Verge is some less than 3½ Pots.

You must know that whatever there is at *Bourdeaux* in a Piece of Brandy more than 50 Verges, is called by the Farmers of the King's Duties *Exces*; and pays 9 Solses per Verge, besides the Duties of *Sortie* (as they call it) for the 50 Verges which are as under.

For the Duties of the Convoy	16 Livers	10 Solses	0
For the 50 Sols per Tun	01 ——	00 —	0
For Brokerage	01 ——	10 —	0
For the Comptablie	05 ——	20 —	0
	24 Livers	10 Solses *Tournois*	

Of which 24 Liv. 10 Solses, the Seller rebates to the Buyer 7 Livers 3 Solses according to the Custom; so that the Buyer pays only 17 Livers 3 Solses *per* 50 Verges, except in the time of the two Fairs of *Bourdeaux*, from the 1 to the 15 of *March*, and from the 15 to the 30 *October* each year inclusively; when there is a small Diminution of such Duties, upon Wines, Brandy, and all other Goods.

Those that make Brandy, seldom or never put it in small Barrels or Tierces, except it be design'd for some particular Places in *America*, or elsewhere; where those small Measures are advantagiously sold to People, who perhaps should not be able to buy a Pipe at a time; for a Piece of Brandy that contains perhaps 1½ of an ordinary Piece costs but very litle more of Freight and Carriage than one that coniains ½ or ⅓ less. And as to the Freight of Brandy which is sent over Seas, you may take notice, that according to the Custom of the Marine, there goes 2½ Pieces or Pipes to the Tun of 4 Hogsheads, or half a Last.

The Brandies of *Cognac*, *Rochel*, *Nantes*, and several other Places thereabout, have always been esteemed better than those that are made at *Bourdeaux*; because tho the latter be generallyy stronger, the former are more natural, more pleasant, and sweeter in the Mouth; and consequently deserve the preference: Of which more anon. Tho' mean time you may take notice, that there is also made a sort of Brandy that they call in *France de trois quints*, of three fifths, which being exceeding strong, is only made use of to fortify the ordinary Brandy, when it has lost its Strength, or by Perfumers, for making of the *Queen* of *Hungary's* Water. It is generally

nerally sold ⅔ dearer than the common Brandy, which rises and falls according to the Goodness or Badness of the Vintage, and the Demand that is for it Foreign Countries; and ordinarily sells from 60 to 100 Livers *Tournois* the 32 Verges, tho' in the years 1698 and 1699 it rose to 180, or upwards; which was occasion'd by the extraordinary cold and frost, which ruin'd a great part of the Buds, in most places of *France* in the year 1698.

Brandy is sold at *Amsterdam* and other Towns in *Holland*, at so many Pounds Gross, the 30 Verges, or Hogshead; I have seen it sold at 8 or 9 Pounds Gross of 6 Florins per Pound Gross; tho' in the aforesaid Year 1699 they were sold from 25 to 30; and there is ordinarily rebated 1 per Cent for ready Mony, as I have already said of the Sale of the Wines.

At *Hamburgh* it is likewise sold at so many Pounds Gross, of 7½ Marks Lubs, per Pound Gross; or at so many Rixdollars in Banco: But at *Lubeck* it is paid in current Mony, there being no Bank.

At *Bremen*, *Copenhagen*, and *Embden*, it is also sold at so many Rixdollars; and in this last Place, the Hogshead is counted but 27 Verges.

At *London* it is sold by the Tun of 252 Gallons; and in short, in every Country according to the Custom of the Country.

The Brokerage of Brandy as of Wine, at *Amsterdam* is 12 Styvers per Piece, of which the Buyer and Seller pay each one half.

Since the Year 1688 that there has been War with *France*, there has been a great deal of strong Waters made in *Holland* (as well as in *England*) of Grains; but the States of *Holland* in the time of the dearth of the Grains, thought fit to forbid the making any more, which considerably rais'd the price of true Brandy. Those Waters were sold at so many Florins the Awme and paid Brokerage 12 Styvers per Awme. Seller and Buyer each ½.

I'm now come to speak of the Reduction of the prices of Brandy at *Amsterdam*, which, even without the Rule of Three, is very easily wrought, as I'm now going to shew you.

Suppose that you had sold or bought 10 pieces of Brandy containing 550 Verges at 24 Pounds Gross, or Pounds Fleems the 30 Verges, or at any other price you please to imagine; always multiply the price of 30 Verges by 4 Styvers, then multiply the Number of the Verges by the product of the Multiplication of the price of the Brandy; and then reducing your Styvers into Florins, you'll have the Sum required.

Example.

Suppose the price of the Brandy 24 *l.* Gros the 30 Verges,
Multiply that by —— —— 4 Styvers.

You'll have 96 St. or 4 Fl. 16 Sty. } For value of the 30 Verges.

Then Multiply the 550 Verges by 96 Styvers, and you'll have 52800 Styvers, which reducing into Florins of 20 Styvers, you will find 2640 Florins for the 550 Verges, contained in the 10 Pieces of Brandy.

It is easy to conceive that the Reason why they multiply the Pounds Gros of the Price of the 30 Verges of Brandy, by 4 Sty. is, because the Pound Gros, which is 6 Florins or 120 Styvers, makes 4 times 30 Styvers, so that (for Example) if 30 Verges cost but 1 Pound Gros, or 120 Styvers, and the Styvers were divided by the 30 Verges, there would come 4 Styvers for the Value of the Verge; and if the 30 Verges cost two Pound Gros, or 240 Styvers, the said Styvers being divided by the 30 Verges, there would be 8 Styvers, for the Value of the Verge; at the same time, if I Multiply the 2 Pounds Gros by 4 Styvers, I shall likewise have 8 Styvers for the Value of the Verge; so that dividing their price by the 30 Verges, I shall have the same thing as by multiplying the said price by 4 Styvers; and so of any other price you can buy them at. Now at *Bourdeaux* the Reduction of the prices of Brandy is made another way.

Example.

Suppose you had bought or sold at *Bourdeaux*, 10 Pieces of Brandy, containing as in the foregoing example 550 Verges, at 120 Livres *Tournois*, the 32 Verges of *Bourdeaux*.

Multiply the - - - 550 Verges
by the suppos'd Price of 120 Liv. *Tournois*, the 32 Verges,

you will have —— 66000
Take the $\frac{1}{8}$ —— 8250 times 5 Solses,

Then $\frac{1}{4}$ of that number 2062 Livres 10 Soles *Tournois* for 550 Verges.

And

And here I think it very convenient before I go any further, to ſet down ſome Accounts of Brandy, ſuppoſed to be bought in *France*, and ſold at *Amſterdam*, and examine how much it will come to in *Holland*, ſuppoſing a certain price it coſt in *France*; which may ſerve for Models for thoſe who are deſirous to learn things of that nature, and will be very uſeful to any that may have occaſion to deal that way.

Reduction of the Prices of Brandy, bought at Bourdeaux *and ſold at* Amſterdam.

To know how much Dutch *Money, a quantity Brandy that is bought at* Bourdeaux *at ſo many Pound* Tournois, *the* 32 *Verges will come to in* Holland.

Suppoſe you have caus'd to be bought at *Bourdeaux*, 1 Piece of Brandy containing 65 Verges at 129 *l. Tournois*, the 32 Verges prime coſt.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	243	15	
Charges			
King's Duties - - - - - - - - - - - -	17	7	
Cooperage - - - - - - - - - - - -		16	
Quayage - - - - - - - - - - - -		4	
Porterage - - - - - - - - - - - -		6	
Stowage 3 *s.* and Broker 5 Solſes - -		8	
	19	1	
		19	1
Commiſſion of buying, *&c.* at 2 *per Cent* - - - - - - - - - - - -		5	6	8
Comes in all, in *Fernch* Mony, to - - - - - - - - - - - -	268	2	8

Which 268 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d. Tournois*, make 89 Crowns 22 Solſes and 8 Deniers, which I have valued at 84 Den. Groſs, current Money of *Holland*, per Crown makes

Florins

Charges paid at *Amsterdam.*				*Florins*	187	14
Præmium of Assurance of 187 F. 14 S. at 3 *per Cent*	5	12	8			
Freight	4					
Primage and Avarage		12				
Convoy and Pasport	2	10				
Brokerage 6 *s.* Couperage 6 *s.* and Gaug. 3 *s.*		15				
Charges at unloading		14				
	14	3	8	14	3	8
Commission of Sale at 2 *per Cent*				4		8
Comes in all to				Florins	205	18 04

So that suppose that this piece of Brandy containing 65 Verges was sold at *Amsterdam* at 16 Pounds Gross, the 30 Verges, it would come to — F. 205 00 0

From which deducting 1 *per Cent* according to custom — F. 2 01 0

Remains — F. 202 19 0

So that there would be of loss to make up the 205 Fl. 18 Sty. 4 Den. — F. 2 19 4

F. 205 18 4

To know how much Dutch *Mony, a parcel of Brandy bought at* Rochel *and* Cognac, *will come to, at* Amsterdam.

SUppose you had caus'd to be bought at any of those Places, 15 Pieces of Brandy containing 1138 Verges, at 136 Livres *Tournois*, the 27 Verges, prime Cost it will come to

Livres

Charges.			Livers	
			5732	4
Brokerage and marking 30 S. *per* Piece	22	10		
Cooperage at 6 S. *per* Piece	4	10		
Stowage 5 Solses *per* Piece	3	15		
Charges in sending the Payment of the King's Duties to *Charent*	3			
King's Duties	260			
	293	15	293	15
Commission at 2 *per Cent*			120	10
Comes in all, in *French* Mony, to Livres			6146	9

Which 6146 Livres, 9 Solses *Tournois*, make 2048 Crowns 49 Solses, which I value at 84 Deniers Gross, current Money, for each Crown, there will be

Charges paid in *Holland*

	Florins,		4302	10	6
Præmium of Assurance of 5500 F. at 3 *per Cent* and 21 Sty. for the Policy	166	1			
Freight at 4 F. *per* piece	60				
Primage and Avarage	9				
Convoy and Passport	137	10			
Brokerage 6 S. Couperage 6 S. and Gauging 6 S. *per* piece	11	5			
Charges of unloading at *Amsterdam*	10	10			
	394	6	394	6	
Commission of Sale at 2 *per Cent*			93	18	6
			4790	15	

So that 15 Pieces containing ——— 1138 Verges
Deducting for ordinary Leakage . . 15 Verges

There would remain ——— 1123 Verges at
28 L. Gross, the 30 Verges comes to F. 6288 - 16 -
Deducting according to custom 1 *per Cent* for ready Mony ——— F. 62 - 18 -
There would remain ——— F. 6225 - 18 -

The Cost of the 15 Pieces comes but to F. 4790 - 15 -
So that there would remain neat profit F. 1435 - 3 -

To make up the whole Summ of ——— F. 6225 - 18 -

To

To know how much *Dutch* Mony any Quantity of Brandy bought at *Nantes* will come to, at *Amsterdam*.

Suppose you have caus'd to be bought at *Nantes* a Pipe of Brandy containing 60 Verges at 120 Livres *Tournois* the 29 Verges, it amontsto the Sum of

			Livres	248	- 6
Charges.					
For the Acquittance of the 50 Solses per Tun.	1				
For Porterage and Stowage.		17	6		
Brokerage and Cooperage	2				
Waterage for carrying aboard		12			
Porterage		7	6		
	4	17	-	4	17
Commission of buying at 2 *per Cent*				5	1 6
In all				258	4

Which 258 Livres 4 S. *Tournois*, make 86 Crowns 4 Solses, which valuing at 84 Deniers Grosis, current Mony, *per* Crown, there will be of

			Florins	180	13 8
Charges paid in Holland.					
Præmium of Insurance of 150 Florins at 3 *per Cent* and 21 Sty. for the Policie	5	11			
Freight	4				
Primage and Avarage		12			
Convoy and Pasport	2	10			
Brokerage Cooperage and Gauging		15			
Charges in unloading at *Amsterdam*		14			
	14	2		14	2
Commission of Sale at 2 *per Cent.*				3	17 8
In all			Florins	198	13 4

So that a Pipe of Brandy containing 60 Verges
Deducting for ordinary Leakage 1 Verge
Remains 59 Verges at
26 Pounds Grosis *per* 30 Verges, Florins 306 - 16 -
Deducting for Ready Mony 1 *per Cent* Fl. 3 - 1 -
Remains Florins 303 - 15 -
The Cost amounts to Fl. 198 - 13 -
Remains of neat Profit Fl. 105 - 2 -

By

By the three Models I have juſt now given of Accomps of Brandy bought in *France*, and ſold at *Amſterdam*; it will be eaſy to reduce the prices of Brandy bought in any other Country to the Mony of any Country where it may be ſold.

There was ſome years ago a cuſtom in *Amſterdam*, more frequent than it is now, of buying and ſelling ſeveral ſorts of Goods, but eſpecially Wines and Brandies, to be delivered and received within a certain time after the making of the Bargain; for the better performance of which, the Buyer us'd to advance to the Seller a certain Summ of Mony perhaps $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the value of the Goods, as Earneſt, and in caſe the Buyer happened to neglect or not to be in a condition to fulfil the Articles of the Bargain, the Mony given in Earneſt remain'd in the Hands of the Seller, without being at all obliged to reſtore it to the Buyer; wllo by failing to accompliſh the Conditions of the Bargain, forfeited his Right to the ſaid Mony. But now that Cuſtom is not ſo much in uſe as formerly it has been, it having been very ordinary ſome time ago, not only for Foreign Wines and Brandies, but alſo in buying and ſelling the ſtrong Waters made of Grains, which were uſually ſold at ſo many Florins the Awme; conſiſting of 8 Steckans, as I have already ſaid. I have likewiſe known the ſame practiſed ev'n in diſpoſing of the Actions of the *Eaſt-India* Company in the Chamber of *Amſterdam*.

Of Meaſures for the Oyl of Olives.

Of Meaſures for the Oyl of Olives.

THe Oyl of Olives is ordinarily kept in Butts or Pipes, containing from 20 to 25 Steckans, at 16 Mingles a Steckan, and there goes 717 Mingles or 1434 Pints of *Amſterdam* to the Tun of Oyl, which is ſold there at ſo many Pounds Groſs per Tun.

Of the Barrel of Oyl at Genoa.

They reckon at *Genoa*, that the Barrel of Oyl of Olives weighs 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds Neat, of their Weights, which make 125 Pound of *Amſterdam*; and 14 Barrels make 717 Mingles of ſaid place, or thereabout.

Of the Barrel of Oyl at Leghorn.

At *Leghorn*, the Barrel of Oyl of Olives weighs 85 p. of their Weight, which is a little more than 59 p. of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Millerolle of Provence.

In *Provence*, they ſell it by the Meaſure of that Country, call'd *Millerolle* containing 66 *Paris* Pints, which make about 100 Pints of *Amſterdam*: And in ſome Places of that Country and of *Lower Langudoc*, they put it in certain Veſſels made of Goat-skins as they do the Wine.

Of the Pipes of Spain *and* Portugal.

In *Spain* and *Portugal* its put in Butts and Pipes, to be carried over Seas, and ſometimes in great Earthen Veſſels called Jarrs.

In *Portugal* they ſell their Oyl at ſo much the Almouda, 2 of which makes 1 Pipe, 1 Almoudas makes 12 Canodors, and 1 makes near 1 Mingle of *Amſterdam*

Of Meaſures for Fiſh-Oyl

COurſe Fiſh Oyl is ordinarily kept in Barrels, containing from 15 to 20 Steckans each, and is ſold at *Amſterdam* at ſo many Florins a Barrel.

Of Meaſures for Honey.

Meaſures for Honey

HOny is kept in many different ſorts of Veſſels of Wood and Earth, and ſold in ſome places by Meaſure, and in other Places by Weight.

At *Amſterdam* they ſell it at ſo many Pound Groſs *per* Tun, conſiſting of 6 Tierces or Awmes, or by ſo many Florins the Barrel, or the Hundred Weight.

The *Bourdeaux* and *Bayon* Hony is ſold at *Amſterdam*, from 30 to 40 *l.* Groſs the Tun,

That which comes from *Brittany*, 10 or 12 Florins the 100 Weight, and that which comes from *Provence*, between 20 and 30.

That which comes from *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, is ſold between 25 and 35 Florins the Barrel; and that of the Country between 25 and 36 Florins the 100 Weight.

The Duty of Weighing is 43 Styvers *per* 1000 Weight, which as well as the Brokerage, is paid half by the Seller and half by the Buyer.

A Treatise of ROUND MEASURES FOR Grains, &c.

AS the great diversity of Measures of Capacity renders it very uneasy for Merchants to calculate the quantities thereof, it will be very necessary to give as clear an account of those that are used in the principal places of *Europe*, for Trade. *Measures of Capacity.* *The Last.*

The *Last* is of several sorts, but all comprehended in these two, *viz.* The *Sea Last*, and that used by Land.

A Last is reckon'd at Sea, both with regard to Measure and Weight, according to the nature of the Goods.

In Measure, there is allowed to a Last of Goods, 2 Tuns or 8 Hogsheads of Wine, 5 Pieces of Brandy or Prunes, 12 Barrels of Herrings, 12 Barrels of Pease, 13 Barrels of Pitch. 4 Pipes or Butts of Oyl of Olives, and 7 Quarters or Barrels of Fish-Oyl.

By weight, there is generally allowed to the Last 4000 *lib.* But as Wool is bulky, they reckon only 2000 to the Last, of it, and 3600 *l.* of Almonds; and so likewise they make some abatements of several other sorts of Goods in proportion to their Bulk.

The Land-Last is not the same in all places, there being some difference introduced by Custom or otherwise, in the several Countries of *Europe*.

Of the Measures of Capacity of Amsterdam *and* Holland, *&c.*

The Last of *Amsterdam* contains 27 Muds, and each Mud 4 Scheppels. *Last of* Amst.

Or otherwise, The Last of *Amsterdam* contains 36 Sacks, and the Sack 3 Scheppels.

So that the Mud is $1\frac{1}{3}$ of the Scheppel, and the Scheppel is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Mud.

A Laſt of Weight commonly weighs between 4200 and 4800 *l.*
Rye between 4000 and 4200. And
Barley between 3200 and 3400.

But thoſe Commodities are ſo much ſubject to alteration in humidity, *&c.* that there is but little certainty in their Weight.

Thoſe and ſuch other Goods are commonly ſold at *Amſterdam*, by the *Gout Gulden*, or Gold-Florin, as they are pleas'd to callit, tho' it be a Speces of Silver, with a mixture of baſe Mettal, paſſing only for 28 Stivers, or 1 Fl. 8 St.

There is a Duty at *Amſterdam*, upon Wheat ſold for the uſe of the Inhabitants, of 131 Fl. 12 Solſes *per* Laſt, beſides Brokerage, Porterage, Meaſuring, *&c.* which the Citizens and Bakers do likewiſe pay.

The Laſt of *Amſterdam* makes 19 Sextiers of *Paris*, or 38 Buſhels of *Bourdeaux*; and three Laſts make 4 Muids of *Rouen*.

The Laſt of *Munickendam*, *Edam*, *Purmeren* and ſeveral other Places of *North-Holland* is reckon'd equal to that of *Amſterdam*,

But that of *Hoorn* and *Enchuyſen*, being likewiſe Towns in *North-Holland*, is of 22 Muds, or 44 Sacks, of 2 Scheppels each; and ſo is that of *Muyden*, *Naerden* and *Weſoop*, ſmall Towns in the Neighbourhood of *Amſterdam*.

At *Harlem* they reckon 38 Sacks to the Laſt, their Sack conſiſting of 3 Scheppels, 4 of which make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*; and 14 of thoſe Sacks make one Hoedt of *Delft*.

The Laſt of *Alckmaer* in *North-Holland*, contains 26 Sacks,

They reckon 44 Sacks to the Laſt of *Leyden*, and 8 Scheppels to the Sack.

The Laſt of *Rotterdam*, *Delft and Schiedam*, is compoſed of 29 Sacks, and the Sack of 3 Scheppels, of which $10\frac{2}{7}$ make 1 Hoedt; where 'tis to be obſerv'd, that the Laſt of thoſe places is 2 *per Cent* more than that of *Amſterdam*.

At *Tergow*, they reckon 28 Sacks to the Laſt, 3 Scheppels to the Sack, and 32 Scheppels to the Hoedt.

Of the Laſt of Utrecht.

of Utrecht. AT *Utrecht*, they reckon 25 Muds or Sacks to the Laſt, $10\frac{1}{2}$ of which Sacks make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*.

The Laſt of *Amersfort* is compos'd of 64 Scheppels.

That of *Montfoort*, *Yſelſtein* and *Vianen* &c. is greater than that of *Rotterdam*. It is compos'd of 18 Muds, and the Mud of 2 Sacks.

Of

Of the Laſt of Friſeland.

The Laſt of *Leeuwarden*, *Haerlingen*, and other Towns of *Weſt-Friſeland* is compos'd of 33 Muds. *Of Friſealand*

And that of *Groeningen* in *Eaſt-Friſeland* is of the ſame Meaſure.

Of the Laſt of Guelderland, *and the Country of* Cleves.

The Laſt of *Nimeguen*, *Arnhem* and *Doesburgh*, is compos'd of 22 Mouvers, and the Mouver of 4 Scheppels; 8 of which Mouvers make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*. *Guelderland.*

At *Thiel*, they reckon 33 Scheppels to the Laſt.

At *Ruremonde* 68 Scheppels.

At *Haerderwick*, they reckon 11 Muds equal to 10 of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Laſt of Over-Yſſel.

THE Laſt of *Campen* is of 25 Muids for Corn, 9 of which make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*. *Over-Yſſel.*

And 9 Muids of *Zwoll* make likewiſe 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*.

The Laſt of *Deventer* contains 36 Muids of 4 Scheppels each.

Of the Laſt of Zeland.

THE Laſt of *Midleburgh* is compos'd of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Sacks of 2 Scheppels each; or a little more. And that of *Fleſſing*, *Zirickzee* the *Brill*, and ſome other places, is ſomewhat different from it; the Sack being there reckon'd $2\frac{1}{2}$ Scheppels. *Zeland.*

Of the Laſt of Brabant.

THE Laſt of *Antwerp* is compos'd of 38 Verteels, of which $37\frac{1}{2}$ make 1 Laſt of *Amſterdam*. *Brabant.*

Their Verteel is compos'd of 4 Mukens, and 32 Verteels make the Sack for Oats.

At *Bruſſels*, they reckon 25 Sacks equal to the Laſt of *Amſterdam*.

At *Malines*, they reckon 28 Verteels equal to the Laſt of *Amſtd.*

The Laſt of *Louvain* is compos'd of 37 Muds, and each Mud of 8 Halſters.

At *Breda* and *Steenbergue*, they reckon $33\frac{1}{2}$ Verteels to the Corn-Laſt, and 29 for Oats; and 13 Verteels maſte 18 Sacks or 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*.

At

At *Berg-op-zoom*, they allow 34 Verteels to the Last of Corn and $28\frac{1}{4}$ for Oats.

That of *Bois-Le-Duc*, is compos'd of $20\frac{1}{2}$ Mouvers, 8 of which make 1 Hoedt of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Last of several Towns in Flanders,

of Flanders. THE Last of *Ghent* is compo'd of 56 Halsters for Corn, and of 38 for Oats. Their Mud is compos'd of 6 Sacks, each Sack of 2 Halsters.

At *Bruges*, the Last is compos'd of $17\frac{1}{2}$ Hoedt for Corn, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ for Oats; equal to the Last of *Amsterdam*.

At *St. Omers*, the Last is reckon'd $22\frac{1}{2}$ Raziers, the Razier consisting of 2 Scheppels.

At *Dixmude* they reckon $30\frac{1}{2}$ Raziers to the Last of Wheat, and 24 for Oats.

At *L'Isle* they reckon 41 Raziers to the Last of Wheat, and 30 for Oats.

At *Gravelin*, they rekon $22\frac{1}{2}$ Raziers to the Last of Corn, and $18\frac{1}{4}$ for Oats.

Eighteen Raziers of *Dunkirk* are equal to 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*.

Of the Last of Liege.

Liege. THE Last of *Liege* is compos'd of 96 Sextiers, of 8 Muds each. They reckon the Corn-Last of *Tongres*, 15 Muds, and that for Oats but 14.

Of the Last of Great-Britain *and* Ireland.

Gr. Britain. THE Last of *London* consists of $10\frac{1}{2}$ Quarters or Barrels, compos'd of 8 Bushels each, and the Bushel of 4 Gallons.

The Bushel weighs between 56 and 60 Pound, and 10 Bushels of *England* make about 1 Last of *Amsterdam*.

In *Scotland* they reckon 38 Bushels to the Last, and 18 Gallons to the Bushel.

And in *Ireland* the same thing.

Of the Last of Dantzick.

Dantzick. AT *Dantzick* they reckon 36 Scheppels to the Last, which is equal to 58 Sheppels of *Amsterdam*.

They

They likewise reckon 16 Schippondts to the Last, and 340 Pound to the Schippondt, which makes 5440 to the Last. But they give only 15 Schippondts or 5100 Pound Weight to the Last of Oats.

They likewise divide their Last at *Dantzick* into 10 Sextiers, Measure of *Paris*, or 20 Bushels of *Bourdeaux*.

They buy and sell their Corn at *Dantzick*, as every other thing, by *Polish* Florins and Gross.

Of Riga.

Riga.

AT *Riga* they reckon 36 Looper to be equal to the Last of *Amsterdam*. And they buy and sell it, by Rixdallars of 3 Florins or 90 *Polish* Gross.

Of Koningsberg.

Koningsberg.

SIX Lasts of that Place are equal to seven of *Amsterdam*.

Of Copenhagen.

Denmark.

THey have there several Lasts which differ from one another considerably, according to the different sorts of Grains or other Commodities that are measur'd by them.

Ricard makes mention of three several sorts of Lasts usual in *Copenhagen*, viz. of 42 Barrels, of 80 Scheppels, and of 96 Scheppels.

Of Stockholm.

Sweden.

AT *Stockholm* they reckon 23 Barrels to the Last.

Of Hamburgh, Bremen *and* Embden.

Hamburgh.

THE Last of *Hamburgh* consists of 90 Scheppels.

At *Bremen* they reckon 40 Scheppels to the Last, and 8 Last of *Bremen* have held out to 7 Lasts 18 Muds and 1 Scheppel at *Amsterdam*.

At *Embden*, they reckon 151 Barrels to the Last.

Of the Muid &c. *of* France.

France

THE principal measure made use of for Grains &c. at *Paris*, and most other places of the Kingdom, is call'd *Muid*.

The Muid contains 12 Sextiers, and the Sextier 12 Bushels.

The

The Sextier of good Wheat, weighs between 244 and 248 Pound, Marc Weight.

They divide the Sextier of Oats into 24 Buſhels, which again are ſubdivided into ſeveral ſmaller Meaſures.

19 Sextiers of *Paris* are reckon'd equal to 1 Laſt of *Amſterdam.*

The Muid of *Rouen* contains 12 Sextiers, which are equal to 14 of *Paris.* It ought to weigh about 3360 Pound Marc Weight, and makes 28 Buſhels of *Bordeaux.*

Four Muids of *Rouen* are reckon'd equal to 3 Laſts of *Amſterdam.*

The Sextier of Corn weighs 210 Pound, Weight of *Rouen*, and is divided into 2 Mines, and the Mine into 4 Buſhels.

The Muid of *Orleans* ought to weigh 600 Pound, and is compos'd of 12 Mines, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sextiers of *Paris*, or 5 Buſhels of *Bordeaux.*

The Meaſure made uſe of at *Lions*, call'd *Aſnée*, is divided into 6 Buſhels, equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ Sextier, Meaſure of *Paris*, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ Buſhels of *Bourdeaux.*

8 Buſhels of *Rouen* make 1 Sextier of *Paris*, and 2 Buſhels of *Bordeaux.*

The *Aſnée* of *Macon* makes $1\frac{1}{3}$ Sextiers of *Paris*, or $3\frac{1}{3}$ Buſhels of *Bordeaux.*

The 5 Buſhels of *Avignon*, make 3 Sextiers of *Paris*, and 6 Buſhels of *Bordeaux.*

The Sextier of *Montpelier*, is compos'd of 2 Emines, and the Emine of 2 Quarters. The Sextier weighing between 90 and 95 Pound, weight of that Town, being between 75 and 80 Pound Marc Weight; ſo that 100 Sextiers make 1 Laſt 22 Muds of *Amſterdam.*

The Sextier of *Caſtres* is compos'd of 2 Emines and the Emine of 16 Buſhels. The Sextier weighs about 200 Pound, weight of that place, which is about 170 Pound Marc Weight; ſo that it may be reckon'd, that 100 Sextiers of *Caſtres* make 4 Laſts of *Amſterdam.*

The Sextier of *Abbeville*, is compos'd of 16 Buſhels. And is equal to that of *Paris.*

The Sextier of *Amiens*, weighs 50 to 52 Pound and 5 Sextiers

The Sextier of *Bologn* weighs 270 Pound ſmall Weight, and 8 Sextiers of that place render 5 of *Paris.*

The Sextier of *Calais* weighs 260 Pound, and 12 of render 13 of *Paris.*

Which Sextier of *Paris* renders:

At	*St Valery*	1 Sextier.
	Diep	18 Mines.
	Havre de Grace	5¼ Bushels.
	Amboise	14 Bushels.
	Saumur	1 Bushel.
	Tours	14 Bushels
	Blois	20 Bushels
	Aubeterre	5 Bushels.
	Barbesieux	5 Bushels.
	Perigueux	5 Bushels.

The Sextier of *Arles*, weighs only 93 Pound Mark Weight, and the Load is 360 Pound, weight of that Country,

The Load of *Beaucaire* is 2 *per Cent* greater, than that of *Arles.*

The Load of *Marseilles* is compos'd of 4 Emines, and weighs 300 Pound, weight of *Marseiles*, or thereabout, which make 243 Pound, Mark Weight. 100 Pound of which make 123½ Pound, Weight of *Marseilles*; so that the Emine weighs 75 Pound, weight of *Marseilles.*

The Load of *St. Giles*'s is 18 or 20 *per Cent* greater than that of *Arles.*

The Load of *Tarscon*, is 2 *per Cent.* less than that of *Arles.*

The Load of *Toulon*, is compos'd of 3 Sextiers of that place, and the Sextier contains 1½ Emines, 3 of which make 2 Sextiers of *Paris.* Or otherwise they reckon that the Bushel weighs 31 Pound, and that 7¾ Bushels make 1 Sextier of *Paris.*

The Tun of *Auray* in *Britany*, is reckon'd 2200 Pound.

That of *Audierne* 2300.

That of *Brest* 2240 Pound.

That of *Hennebon* 2950 Pound.

Port-Lewis, the same.

Quinpercorentin, the same.

The Tun of *Nantes* is compos'd of 10 Sextiers, and the Sextier of 16 Bushels. It weighs between 2200 and 2250 Pound, the Measure being heap't, and 18 or 20 *per Cent* less, if otherwise.

The Tun of *Rennes* weighs 2400 Pound.

That of *St. Malo*, the same.

The Tun of *Brieux* 2600 Pound.

That of *Rochel* and *Maran* 42 Bushels.

Of Spain.

AT *Sevil*, they reckon 4 Cahy's to a Laſt, each Cahy conſiſting of 12 *Anegra's*.

The Fanegue of *Cadiz*, weighs 93¾ Pound, Weight of *Marſeilles*; 3⅓ of which, make the Load of 300 Pound, Weight of *Marſeilles*, aforeſaid, or 243 Pound Mark Weight.

Of Portugal.

AT *Lisbon* they reckon 4 Alguiers to the Fanegue, 15 Fanegues to the Muid and 4 Muids to the Laſt of *Amſterdam*.

Of Italy.

GRains are ſold at *Genoa* by the Mine, without any Tax upon the Seller.

Two Sacks of Wheat at *Leghorn* make 288 Pound, Weight of *Marſeilles*.

Corn is ſold at *Venice*, by the Sextier or Staro, which is the ordinary Meaſure, two of which make a Load of *Marſeilles*.

I might have enlarg'd this Treatiſe with a more particular Accont of the Meaſures of a great many places; but for brevity's ſake, I ſhall content my ſelf with marking the ſame in the following Table.

Obſerve. The Laſt of Amſterdam *is compos'd of 27 Muds or 36 Sacks.*

Note *Alſo, that to avoid troubleſom Fractions, I have not ſet down the difference of the Meaſures in the Table, ſo very preciſely, but that there may be ſome inconſiderable matter, more leſs.*

A TABLE *of the Conformity of Divers Measures to those of* Amsterdam, Paris *and* Bourdeaux.

Names of Places.	Different Measures	Measure of *Amsterdam*	Measure of *Paris*	Measure. of *Bourdeaux*
A				
Abbeville,	6 Sextiers	7 Muds	5 Sextiers	10 Bushels
Agen,	100 Sacks,	3 Lasts	56 ½ Sext	113 Bushels
Alby,	100 Sextiers	4 Lasts	75 Sextiers	155 Bushels
Alcmaer,	26 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Amboise,	14 Bushels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Amersfort,	64 Scheppels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Amiens,	5 Sextiers	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Amsterdam,	1 Last	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Antwerp,	32½ Verteels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Aubeterre,	5 Bushels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Audierne,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Auray,	100 Bushels	35 Muds	25 Sextiers	50 Bushels
B.				
Barbesieux,	5 Bushels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Beuacaire,	18 Sextiers	7 Muds	5 Sextiers	10 Bushels
Beaumonont,	100 Sacks	2 L. 17 M	50 Sextiers	100 Bushels
Beauvais,	1 Tun	18 Muds	12 ½ Sext.	25 Bushels
Bergerac,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3 ½ Sext.	7 Bushels
Berg-op-zoom,	34 Verteels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Blois,	20 Bushels	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Bologne,	8 Sextiers	7 Muds	5 Sextier	10 Bushels
Bommel,	28 Sacks	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Bordeaux,	38 Bushels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Bourret,	100 Sacks	3 ½ Lasts	66 ½ Sext.	133 Bushels
Breau,	100 Cartieres	3 ½ Lasts	66 ½ Sext.	133 Bushels
Breda,	33½ Verteels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushles
Bremen,	40 Scheppels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Breft,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Bruges,	17½ Hoedt	27 Muds	19 Saxtiers	38 Bushels
Bruffels,	25 Sacks	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
C.				
Cadilac,	100 Sack	3 Lasts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels

Names of Places	Different Measures	Measure of Amsterdam	Measure of Paris	Measure of Bourdeaux
Cadix,	46 Anegras	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Cahors,	100 Cartes	2 ½ Lasts	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Calais,	12 Sextiers	18 Muds	13 Sextiers	26 Bushels
Campen,	25 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Canville,	100 Sacks	3 Lasts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Castel jaloux,	109 Sacks	2 L. 23 M.	54 Sextiers	108 Bushels
Castel-mauron,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3 ½ Sexti.	7 Bushels
Castelnau Medoc,	100Quartieres	3 L. 10 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bushels
Castel Sarazin,	100 Sacks	3 ½ Lasts	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
Castres Langud.	100 Sextiers	4 Lasts	75 Sextiers	150 Bushels
Caude Coste,	100 Sacks	3 Lasts	58 ½ Sexti.	117 Bushels
Clairac,	100 Sacks	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bushels
Concarneau,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Condom,	100 Sacks	2 L. 12 M.	48 Sextiers	96 Bushels
Coningsberg,	6 Lasts	7 Lasts	133 Sextiers	266 Bushels
Copenhaguen,	42 Tuns	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Creon,	100 Sacks	3 ¼ Lasts	62 ½ Sext.	125 Bushels
D				
Dantzick,	1 Last	14 ½ Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Delft,	29 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Diepe,	18 Mines	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Dixmude,	30 ½ Razieres	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Dort ou Dord-	24 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Dunkirk (recht	100 Razieres	8 L. 11 M.	102 Sextiers	204 Bushels
Dunes.	100 Sacks	3 Lasts.	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
E				
Edam,	27 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Eguillon,	100 Sacks	2 L. 12 M.	48 Sextiers	96 Bushels
Emdden,	15 ¼ Tun	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Enchuysen,	44 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
England,	240 Quarters	25 Lasts	475 Sextiers	950 Bushels
Espersack,	100 Sacks	2 L. 17 M.	50 Sextiers	100 Bushels
Estaffort,	100 Bushels	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bushels
F.				
Flessing,	40 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Fronsac,	100 Sacks	3 ½ Last.	66 ½ Sext.	133 Bushels
Fronton,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M.	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
G				
Gaillac,	100 Sextiers	4 L. 15 M.	86 ½ Sext,	173 Bushels
Ghent,	56 Halfters	1 Last.	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Gensac,	100 Sacks	2 L. 14 M.	68 ½ Sext.	137 Bushels
Gimond,	100 Sacks	5 L. 6 M,	99 Sextiers	198 Bushels

Names

Names of Places	Different Measures	Measure of *Amsterdam*	Measure of *Paris*	Measures of *Bourdeaux*
Graveline,	22 ½ Razieres	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Grenada,	100 Sacks	3 L. 10 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bushels
Grisoles,	100 Sacks	3 L. 10 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bushels
Groeninguen,	33 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
H				
Haerlem,	38 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Hamburgh,	90 Scheppels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Harderwyck,	11 Muds	10 Muds	7 Sextiers	14 Bushels
Havre de Grace,	5¼ Bushels	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Hennebon,	1 Tun	18 Muds	12 ⅔ Sext.	25 ⅓ Bush.
L.				
La Gruére,	100 Sacks	2 L. 23 M.	54 Sextiers	108 Bushels
La Magistere,	100 Sacks	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bushels
Lanion,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
La Reolle,	100 Sacks	3 ¼ Lasts	62 ½ Sext.	125 Bushels
La Roche de Rion,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
La Rochel,	42 Bushels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Lavaur,	100 Sacks	4 Lasts	76 Sextiers	152 Bushels
Layrac,	100 Sacks	3 L. 4 M.	60 Sextiers	120 Bushels
Le Mas d'Agenois	100 Sacks	2 L. 20 M	52 ½ Sext.	105 Bushels
Le Mas de Verdun	100Sacks	3 L. 14 M	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
Les Adrieus,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Lespare,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
Leeuwaerdan,	33 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Leyden,	44 Sacks	36 Sacks	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Leytoure,	100 Sacks	3 Lasts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Libourne,	100 Sacks	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bushels
Liege,	96 Sextiers	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Lille, en Flandres;	41 Raziers	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Limeul,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3 ¾ Sext.	7 ½ Bushels
Lion,	3 Asnées	5 ½ Muds	4 Sextiers	8 Bushels
Lisbonne,	240 Alquieres	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Lisle d'Albigeois,	100 Sextiers	7 L. 5 M.	87 Sextiers	174 Bushels
Lisle-Dieu,	1 Tun	14 ¼ Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Livourne,	2 Sacks	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
London,	10 ⅖ Quartiers	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Louvain,	37 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
M.				
Macon,	3 Asnées	7 Muds	5 Sextiers	10 Bushels
Malines,	28 Verteels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Maran,	24 Bushels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels

Names of Places.	Different Meaſures.	Meaſure of *Amſterdam.*	Meaſure of *Paris*	Meaſure of *Bordeaux.*
Marſeille,	1 Load	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Buſhels
Mas d'Agenois,	100 Sacks	2 L. 20 M.	52½ Sext.	105 Buſhels
Mas de Verdun,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M.	67 Sextiers	134 Buſhels
Middelburgh,	42½ Sacks	36 Sacks	19 Sextiers	38 Buſhels
Mirambeau,	100 Buſhels	3 Laſts	57 Sextiers	114 Buſhels
Mirandous,	100 Buſhels	3 Laſts	57 Sextiers	114 Buſhels
Moiſſac,	100 Sacks	3¼ Laſts	62½ Sext.	125 Buſhels
Moncaſſin,	100 Sacks	2 L. 13 M.	54 Sextiers	108 Buſhels
Montauban,	100 Sextiers	7 L. 10 M.	140 Sextiers	280 Buſhels
	100 Sacks	3 L. 18½ M.	70 Sextiers	140 Buſhels
Montandre,	100 Buſhels	3 L. 5 M.	62 Sextiers	124 Buſhels
Montfoort,	64 Scheppels	1 Laſt	19 Sextiers	38 Buſhels
Montpellier,	100 Sextiers	1 L. 22 M.	35 Sextiers	70 Buſhels
Morlais,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Ruſhels
Munickendam.	27 Muds	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Fuſhels
N.				
Nantes,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Buſhels
Narbonne,	100 Sacks	5 Laſts	95 Sextiers	190 Buſhels
Narmoutier,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Buſhels
Negrepeliſſe,	100 Sextiers	8⅓ Laſts	158 Sextiers	316 Buſhels
	100 Sacks	4¼ Laſts	79 Sextiers	158 Buſhels
Nerac,	100 Sacks	3 Laſts	57 Sextiers	114 Buſhels
Nimeguen,	22 Mouvers	1 Laſt	19 Sextiers	38 Buſhels
O.				
Orleans,	1 Mud	3⅔ Muds	2½ Sext.	5 Buſhels
P.				
Pain d'Avoine,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Buſhels
Paris,	1 Muid	17 Muds	12 Sextiers	24 Buſhels
	100 Sextiers	5¼ Laſts	100 Sextiers	200 Buſhels
Perigueux,	5 Buſhels	2½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Buſhels
Pont l'Ablé,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Buſhels
Port-Louis,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Buſhels
Purmerent,	27 Muds	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Buſhels
Puymirol.	100 Sacks	3 Laſts	57 Sextiers	114 Buſhels
Q.				
Quiberon,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Buſhels
Quinpercorantin,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Buſhels
Quinperlay,	1 Tun	18 Muds	12½ Sext.	25 Buſhels
R.				
Rabaſtens,	100 Sextiers	5 L. 2 M.	96½ Sext.	193 Buſhels
Realmont,	100 Sextiers	4 L. 10 M.	83 Sextiers	166 Buſhels
Realville,	100 Sextiers	8 L. 10 M.	158 Sextiers	316 Buſhels
	100 Sacks	4 Laſts	76 Sextiers	152 Buſhels

Names of Places.	Different Measures.	Measure of *Amsterdam.*	Measure of *Paris.*	Measure of *Bordeaux.*
Redon,	1 Tun	14½ Muds	10½ Sextiers	21 Bushels
Rennes,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sextiers	19 Bushels
Ribeyrac,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3½ Sextiers	7 Bushels
Riga,	46 *Loopen*	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 *Bushels*
Rochell	42 *Bushels*	1 *Last*	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Roane,	8 Bushels	1 Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Rotterdam,	29 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Rouen,	12 Sextiers	20 Muds	14 Sextiers	28 Bushels
Royan,	100 Quartieres	3 L. 12 M.	67½ Sextiers	1 7 Bushels
Ruremonde,	68 Scheppels	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
S.				
Saint Brieu,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Saint Cadou,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sextiers	19 Bushels
Saint Malo,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Saint Omer,	22½ Razieres	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Saint Valery,	19 Sextiers	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Saint Lieurade,	100 Sacks,	2 Last 18 M.	53 Sextiers	106 Bushels
Saumur,	19 Sextiers	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Schiedam,	29 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Seville.	46 Anegras	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
T.				
Talemont,	100 Sacks	3 L. 4 M.	60 Sextiers	120 Bushels
Tarascon,	3 Emines	3 Muds	2 Sextiers	4 Bushels
Thiel,	28 Sacks	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Tolose,	100 Sextiers	3 L. 3 M.	59 Sextiers	118 Bushels
Tongres,	15 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Tonneins,	100 Sacks	2 L. 16 M.	49 Sextiers	98 Bushels
Toulon,	3 Emines	3 Muds	2 Sextiers	4 Bushels
Tournon,	100 Sacks	2 L 15 M.	48 Sextiers	96 Bushels
Tours,	14 Bushels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
V.				
Valence en Agen	100 Sacks	3¼ Lasts	62½ Sextiers	125 Bushels
Vannes, en Bret.	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Venise,	2 Staros	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Verdun,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M.	67 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Villemur, (en.	100 Sacks	3 L. 9 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bushels
Ville neuve d'Ag	100 Bushels.	2 L. 21 M.	53 Sextiers	106 Bushels
Utrecht,	25 Muds	1 Last	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Zwol,	9½ Muds	9½ Muds	7¾ Sextiers	15 Bushels

A Discourse of ROUND MEASURES FOR SALT.

SAlt is sold by different Measures in the several Places, where that Commodity is made, and whither it is transported and exposed to sale.

The most considerable Places, where it is made are *Marenne*, *Brouage*, *Tremblade*, *Rochel*, *Maran*, *Nantes*, and other Places in the Provinces of *Britany*, *Sainteonge*, and the Country of *Aunix* in *France*; and the Islands of *Rhé*, *Oleron* and others upon the Coast of that Kingdom; and *Cadiz* and St. *Ubes* and other Places in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

And from thence it is transported in vast Quantities to *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark* and other Places in the *Baltick*, and elsewhere.

In *France* it is sold by the *Muid*, which is greater or less, according to the Custom of the several Provinces, where it is made, and where it is sold.

At *Paris*, they divide the Muid into 12 Sextiers, and the Sextier into 4 Minots.

At *Marenne* the Isle of *Rhé* and other Places in *France*, where the Salt is made, they sell it by the Hundred, which they divide into 28 Muids and the Muid into 24 Bushels.

The Hundred renders commonly at *Amsterdam* $11\frac{2}{1}$ Lasts or 23 Tuns.

At *Bordeaux* that Muid renders 42 Pipes or 252 Sacks or Minots.

The Minot commonly weighs about 240 Pound, Mark Weight.

But the Salt that is made at *Brouage* and in the Isle of *Rhé* is heavier than that of *Marenne*, *Tremblade* and *Oleron*.

The Hundred of *Brouage*, the Isle of *Rhé*, &c. renders $11\frac{1}{4}$ or $11\frac{1}{2}$ Lasts, which weighs about 45 or 46000 Weight.

At *Copenhagen* it renders $9\frac{1}{2}$ Lasts or 18 Tun.

At *Koningsberg* it renders about 10 Lasts, or 40000 Pound-weight. And 'tis to be observ'd, that Strangers are not allow'd there to keep Salt in Store-houses to sell.

At *Riga* it likewise renders about 10 Lasts: Nor are Strangers allow'd any greater Privilege about it, than at *Koningsberg*.

At *Dantzick* it renders 11½, and sometimes 12 Lasts; 7¼, or 7½, of which, make the Great Hundred of *Amsterdam*.

Strangers may sell Salt at *Dantzick* to the Inhabitants, but not transport it by the Canals, nor sell it to other Strangers.

At *Stetin* in *Pomerania*, it renders 10 Lasts, or 40000 Pound-weight.

In *Portugal*, Salt is sold by the Muid, 4 of which make 1 Last, and 7 the Hundred, of 404 Scheppels, Measure of *Amsterdam*.

The Muid of *France* renders about 7½ Lasts, Measure of *London*.

It is sold at *Amsterdam* by the Hundred, of 404 Scheppels, which is reckon'd 7 Lasts, or 14 Tuns, or 28000 Pound-weight; which is also counted 208 Sacks.

It is sold there by Pounds Gross, Money of *Holland*, and varies exceedingly in the Price, according to the respective Seasons and Occasions of Peace and War.

A TREATISE OF WEIGHTS FOR Heavy Goods.

THE Weights for Heavy Goods may properly be divided into three ſorts.

I. Great Weights.

II. Pounds. And,

III. Their Fractions, or ſmall Weights.

The Great Weights are the Schippont, which makes 300 or 400 Pound, according to the different Places.

The Load, compos'd of 2 Bales, making likewiſe 300 or 400 Pound-weight.

The Wage about 165 Pound.

The Quintal, making 100, 104, 105, 110, and ſometimes 112 Pound, or more, according to the Cuſtom of each Place.

The 100, which is divided into Quarterons.

The Arob, between 25 and 32 Pound.

The Liſpondt, 15 Pound, more or leſs.

The Stone in ſome places of 8, in ſome of 15, and in ſome of 16 Pound. In others more.

The Pound conſiſts in ſome Places of 12, in ſome of 14, in others of 16, which is moſt common; and in ſome of 40 Ounces. And thoſe Fractions are variouſly ſubdivided, according to the Goods that are weigh'd, and the Cuſtom of the Place.

The

The Fractions of the Pound are, The Mark, consisting of 8 Ounces, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound.

The Ounce, of 8 Gross, or Drachms, or 24 Deniers, or 20 Engels.

The Gros, or Drachm, of 3 Deniers.

The Denier, of 24 Grains.

The Engel, of 32 Aces, or 30 Grains.

In weighing of precious Stones, *&c.* the Ounce consists of 576 Grains, but they reckon it 600.

Four Grains make 1 Carrat.

The Silversmiths divide their Mark, which they call Ounce, into Octaves, Carrats, and Grains.

The Mark, or Ounce, contains 8 Octaves.

The Octave 20 Carrats; And,

The Carrat 4 Grains.

In *Holland*, and particularly at *Amsterdam*, they make use of two sorts of Weights to weigh all sorts of Goods and Commodities, subject to be weigh'd by the Town-Weights, *viz.* The Mark, or Troy Weights, and the *Antwerp* Weights.

The Mark, or Troy Weight, is that which is known all over *Europe*, and which is used by the Goldsmiths in weighing Gold and Silver, consisting, as I have already said, of 8 Ounces, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound; so that to make the 100 Weight, there must be 200 Marks; which 100 Weight, or 200 Marks, make 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds of *Antwerp* Weight, or a little less; and the 100 Weight of *Antwerp* makes but 94 $\frac{4}{5}$ Pound-weight of *Amsterdam*.

As for the *Antwerp* Weights, they are only used there to weigh certain sorts of Silks, Cochenile, some Drugs, and other Things of that Nature.

Nor is it of the *Antwerp*, but of the *Amsterdam* 100 of 200 Mark that the Schippondt is composed; by which Weight the *Holland* Cheese, *Riga* Hemp and Flax, and many other such Goods, are commonly sold. At *Amsterdam* the Schippondt is reckon'd but 300 Weight, and not 400, as in divers other Places.

The Pound Mark of *Spain* and *Portugal* is held to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce less than that of *Amsterdam*. However, they make use in those Countries of several other smaller Weights.

In *France* they use three different sorts of Weights in buying and selling of Goods, *viz.* Mark Weight, Table Weight, and King's Weight, or Custom-house Weight.

It is not necessary to give any farther Account of the Mark Weight, of which I have said enough already.

What they call Table-Weight, is that they make uſe of in ſeveral Provinces in the Kingdom, and particularly in *Provence* and *Languedoc*; which Weight is between 18 and 25 *per Cent.* ſmaller than the Mark Weight; tho' at the ſame time the Pound, Table-Weight aforeſaid, be compoſed of 16 Ounces; becauſe thoſe Ounces are ſo much ſmaller than the other. And tho' that diverſity of Weights in almoſt every Town of *Provence*, and *High* and *Low Languedoc*, occaſions a great Inconvenience to Trade, the Inhabitants of theſe Towns cannot be prevail'd with to alter their ancient Weights and Meaſures.

Tho' ſome who have writ upon that Subject, have not taken notice of the difference between the Weights of *Toulouſe* and thoſe of *Marſeilles*, 'tis certain that the latter are $5\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* or thereabout, ſmaller than the former; ſince 100 Weight of *Toulouſe* renders $105\frac{1}{4}$ at *Marſeilles*, or thereabout, and 100 Weight of *Marſeilles* renders only $95\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabout, at *Toulouſe*.

Nor are they leſs miſtaken, who reckon the Weights of *Marſeilles* equal to thoſe of *Rochel*. For on the contrary, they differ almoſt 25 *per Cent.* as ſhall be ſhown in due time.

In ſome Places of *France* they reckon by the *Quintal*, and in others by the *Hundred*, and in ſome Places both by the one and the other. And in that caſe, Strangers muſt take particular notice in making of Bargains, clearly to expreſs, which of the two they mean.

By the Hundred is meant barely 100 Weight, and no more.

And by the Quintal is commonly meant 104. And in ſome Places a great deal more, as we ſhall ſee hereafter. And even at *Toulouſe* they add 1 Pound to the 104, to make it *Good Weight*, as they call it.

At *Lions* they have two ſorts of Weights. By the Town-Weights all ſorts of Goods are weigh'd but Silks; and they reckon 14 Ounces Mark to the Pound.

By the others, nothing is weigh'd but Silks; and the Pound conſiſts of 15 Ounces.

At *Rouen* they have likewiſe two ſorts of Weights; thoſe of the *Vicomté*, and the Mark Weight.

The Weight of the *Vicomté* is taken to be about *per Cent.* better than that of *Paris*, or the Mark Weight, in weighing of Wool; but in other caſes, it is only 4 *per Cent.* greater than the other. And ſo it is divided into Fractions of 52, 26, and 13 Pounds.

There being no *Vicomté* Weights leſs than 13 Pound, all fine Goods that are ſold by ſmaller Weights are weigh'd by the Mark Weight.

A TREATISE OF THE Weights of *Holland*, AND *Of their Conformity with those of other Countries*, &c.

I Have already ſaid that the Weights ordinarily made uſe of in *Holland*, and particularly at *Amſterdam*, are thoſe call'd Mark Weights. . And tho' ſome People make them equal to thoſe of *Paris*, *Strasburgh*, *Beſancon*, and *Bourdeaux*; it is certain, there is ſome difference between them.

Of the Weights of Brabant *and* Flanders, *compar'd with thoſe of* Holland.

THE difference between the Weights of *Amſterdam*, and thoſe of *Brabant*, is about $5\frac{1}{5}$ *per Cent.* excluſively; So that 100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make $105\frac{1}{5}$ Pound of *Brabant*, *Antwerp*, &c. And,

100 Pound of thoſe Places make $94\frac{4}{5}$ of *Amſterdam*.

As for the Reduction of the one into the other, nothing is more eaſy, ſince you need only make the plain Operation by the Rule of *Three*, and ſay,

If 100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make $105\frac{1}{5}$ of *Antwerp*, &c. How many will $90\frac{4}{5}$ make?

And you will have juſt 100.

And on the contrary,

If

If 100 Pound of *Antwerp*, &c. make $94\frac{4}{5}$ of *Amsterdam*; How many will $105\frac{1}{2}$ of *Antwerp* make?
And you will likewise have 100.

And so you may make the Reduction of any Quantity whatsoever, of the Weights of one of those Places into those of the other.

You may comprehend under the Name of those of *Antwerp*, the Weights of most of the other Towns of the same Province, and likewise of *Flanders*; though indeed there be some small difference between them, as it has been calculated according to the following Account, *viz.*

100 Pound-weight of *Amsterdam* makes at

Brussels, *Bruges*, *Louvain*, *Bois-le-Duc*, *Malines*, and *Aerschot*,	100
Berg-op-zoom,	98
Namur,	99
Ghent,	108

The Schippondt of *Antwerp* is 300 Pound.
The Load —— —— 400
The Wage —— —— 165
The Stone —— —— 8

Of the Weights of Paris *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THo' there be but an inconsiderable difference between the Weights of *Amsterdam* and those of *France*, I did not think fit to pass it by without taking notice of it.

However, it is so small, and the Weights of those two Places pass so commonly in the World as equal, that I have not thought it necessary to distinguish them in the Table of the Conformity of Weights, that I intend to insert in this Discourse.

But according to the truest Calculation of it, they reckon the Weights of *Paris* $1\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* heavier than those of *Amsterdam*.

That is to say, That
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make $92\frac{1}{3}$ Pound of *Paris*. And consequently,
100 Pound of *Paris* make $101\frac{1}{3}$ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

The Reduction of the one into the other, is made in the manner mention'd above for the Weights of *Flanders* and *Holland*, which is very plain.

Of the Weights of Rouen, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

FOr making the Reduction of the Weights of those two places, you need only to take Notice, that
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 96 Pound 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces, Vicomté Weight of *Rouen*. And
100 Pound Vicomté Weight of *Rouen* make 104 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Lyons, *compared with those of* Holland.

I Have already said that at *Lyons* they make use of two sorts of Weights, *viz.* the Pound of 15 Ounces Mark, for Silks, and that of 14 Ounces for other Goods; and the latter being the Town Weight, Observe, that,
100 Pound Town Weight of *Lyons*, make 86 Pound of *Amsterdam*. And
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 116 Pound Town Weight of *Lyons* or thereabout.
Observe as is already said, That the Weight of for Silk is $\frac{1}{15}$ greater than the Town Weight, so they reckon, that,
100 Pound Silk Weight make 108 Pound Town Weight. And
100 Pound Town Weight makes but 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound Silk Weight, and a litte more.

Of the Weights of Bourdeaux, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THo' a certain mistaken Author has averr'd, that 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 115 of *Bourdeaux*, the same having been exactly compared, the difference was found to be only $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound or thereabout, that the Weight of *Amsterdam* prov'd heavier than those of *Bourdeaux*; so that the difference being so very small it will not be necessary to trouble the Reader with any further discourse about it.

Of the Weights of Rochel *and* Nantes, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe difference between the Weights of *Rochel* and those of *Amsterdam* is so inconsiderable, that some Authors have asserted they are equal; but upon a more exact enquiry, it appears, That

100

100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 99 Pound of *Rochel*. And 100 Pound of *Rochel* make 101 Pound of *Amſterdam*, or thereabout.

The Weights of *Nantes* are equal to thoſe of *Rochel*, or but a very inconſiderable difference.

Of the Weights of Toulouſe, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THe Weights of *Alby*, *Caſtres*, *Lavaur* and other Towns of high *Langudoc*, are the ſame with thoſe of *Toulouſe*.

100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 118 Pound of thoſe Places. And 100 Pound of thoſe Places make 84 ¾ Pound of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Weights of Marſeille *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THo in the Paper call'd, *The Current Price of Marſeille*, 'tis ſaid that 100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make only 120 Pound of *Marſeille*, upon an exact Inſpection into the Matter, it appears that 100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 123 ½ Pound of *Marſeille*.

And 100 Pound of *Marſeille* make 81 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

The Load of *Marſeille* is reckon'd 300 Pound, of the Weight of that Town: And by that they commonly ſell the Levant and *Turky* Goods.

Of the Weights of Geneva *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

MR. *Sebaſtien Peters*, an Author of *Bremen* in *Germany*, in a Book he has publiſhed, ſays, that 100 Pound of *Geneva*; make 113 ½ of *Amſterdam*, and that 100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 88 Pound of *Geneva*; but Meſſieurs *Marcet*, Brothers, and Natives of *Geneva*, now Merchants of *Amſterdam*, ſay, that,

100 Pound of *Geneva* make 112 ⅛ Pound of *Amſterdam*. And,
100 Pound of *Amſterdam*, make 89 Pound of *Geneva*.

Of the Weights of London *and* Dublin, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THey make uſe of three different ſorts of Weights at *London*, for weighing of Goods and Silver, *viz.*

The Great Hundred,
The Hundred, And,
The Weight of *Venice*.

For

For what they call the *Great Hundred*, they give 112 Pound, and in ſome ſort of Goods, only 104 Pound, and that only to Citizens of *London*; the Strangers and ſuch *Engliſhmen* as are not Citizens, having only 100.

But for Spiceries, Drugs for Dyers, and ſome other ſuch things, Strangers and Citizens promiſcuouſly have 112 for 100.

When Strangers ſell their Goods, they muſt deliver them by the King's Weights, but when they buy, they muſt uſe the Merchant's Weights, which are leſs than the King's.

They weigh Silver by the Weight called the Weight of *Venice*; 12 Ounces of which make the Mark.

According to the beſt Computation,

100 Pound of *London*, make 91 ½ Pound of *Amſterdam*. And,
100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 109 ½ Pound of *London*.

The Weights of *Ireland* are the ſame with thoſe of *England*.

Of the Weights of Scotland, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THe Weights of *Scotland* being about 4 *per Cent* greater than thoſe of *London*, the Reduction muſt be made accordingly.

Of the Weights of Bremen, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THe Weight of *Bremen* being 3 *per Cent* leſs than thoſe of *Amſterdam*.

100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 103 Pound of *Bremen*, or a little more. And,
100 Pound of *Bremen* make 96 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Weights of Hamburgh, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

AT *Hamburgh* they ſell ſeveral ſorts of Goods by the Schippondt of 300 Pound, or 30 Stone of 10 Pound each, to the Schippondt; which renders at *Amſterdam* 294 Pound.

It is to be obſerv'd that at *Hamburg*, Retailers have the priviledge to ſell any Goods, not exceeding 10 Pound, by the Weight of *Cologne*, which is 2 *per Cent* leſs than that of *Hamburgh*, but Whole-ſale Merchants muſt ſell by the Weight of that Place.

They have but one Weight at *Hamburgh*, by which all Goods are to be weighed; and they Weighers, at their Admiſſion, take an Oath before the Senate, and keep a Record of all Goods they weigh.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 102 Pound of Hamburgh. And,
100 Pound of *Hamburgh* make 98 Pound of *Amsterdam*, or thereabout.

Of the Weights of Lubeck, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THere is about 5 *per Cent* difference between the Weights of *Lubeck* and those of *Amsterdam*. For,
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 105 Pound of *Lubeck*. And,
100 Pound of *Lubeck* make 95 ¼ Pound of *Amsterdam*.
The Schippondt of *Lubeck* is composed of 320 Pound.
The Stone of 10 Pound. And,
The Lispondt of 16 Pound.
The Schippondt renders at *Amsterdam* abont 305 Pound.

Of the Weights of Copenhagen, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Amsterdam* is compos'd of 20 Lispondts, or 320 Pound. And
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 101 ¼ Pound of *Copenhagen*. And,
100 Pound of *Copenhagen* make 98 ¾ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Berguen *in* Norway, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Weights of *Berguen* are by some reckon'd equal to those of *Copenhagen*, but upon an exact Scrutiny, it has been found that there is some difference. For,
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 95 ⅕ Pound of *Berguen*; And,
100 Pound of *Berguen* make 105 Pound of *Amsterdam*.
Some reckon the Schippondt equal to 300 Pound of *Amsterdam*, but 'tis commonly reckon'd 315.

Of the Weights of Stockholm, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Stockholm* for Copper and such Goods, consists of 320 Pound.
But that used for other Commodities is reckon'd 400.
The first renders at *Amsterdam* 273 ½ Pound.
And the last, 342.
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 117 Pound of *Stockholm*. And,
100 Pound of *Stockholm* make 85 ½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of

Of the Weights of Dantzick *and* Revel, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THey weigh fine Goods in those Places by the Stone of 24 Pound.

Almonds, Rice, Wax, and such other Goods, are weighed by the Great Stone of 34 Pound.

Brass, Tin, Lead and other such Goods are weighed by the Great 100, of 120 Pound.

16 Pound Mark Weight, make 1 Lispondt.

And 20 Lispondts make the Schippondt of 32 Pound.

But the Schippondt of *Revel* is reckon'd 400 Pound.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 112½ Pound of *Dantzick*. And,

100 Pound of *Dantzick* make 89 Ponnd of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Stetin, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

SEe what has been already said of the Weights of *Copenhagen*, to which those of *Stetin* are reckon'd equal, or within a very small matter.

Of the Weights of Koningsberg, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Koningsberg* consists of 400 Pound, or 10 Stone of 40 Pound each. And it renders at *Amsterdam* 306 or 307 Pound.

When Burghers of *Koningsberg* buy of Strangers, they allow 4½ or 5 *per Cent.* good Weight.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 125 Pound of *Koningsberg*. And,

100 Pound of *Koningsberg* make 80 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Riga, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Riga* consists of 20 Lispondts, and renders at *Amsterdam* about 330 Pound.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 121½ Pound at *Riga*. And,

100 Pound of *Riga* make 82½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Frankfort *and* Nuremberg, *compar'd with those of* Holland.

THe ordinary Custom of *Frankfort* and *Nuremberg*, is to allow 120, and sometimes they allow the length of 132 to the Hundred.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 98 Pound of *Franckfort* and *Nuremberg*. And,

100 Pound of *Nuremberg*, makes 102 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Berne *in* Switzerland, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Weights of *Amsterdam* are about 11 *per Cent.* greater than those of *Berne*; For,

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 111 Pound of *Berne*. And,

100 Pound of *Berne* makes 90 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Leipsick, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe difference between the Weights of those two Places is not so considerable as some Authors have made it, *viz.* 8 *per Cent.* for upon an exact Enquiry it appears, that,

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 105 Pound of *Leipsick*. And,

100 Pound of *Leipsick* make 95¼ of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Naumburgh *and* Hall, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THere being but a very inconsiderable difference, if any at all, between the Weights of those two Places, and those of *Leipsick*, I shall refer the Reader to what is already said of it.

Of the Weights of Breslaw *in* Silesia, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe difference between the Weights of those two Places is very considerable, being, according to the exactest Computation, no less than 25 *per Cent.* So that,

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 125 Pound of *Breslaw*. And,

100 Pound of *Breslaw* make 80 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of

Of the Weights of Cologn, *compar'd with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THe Weights of *Amſterdam* are 4 *per Cent.* greater than thoſe of *Cologn*. So that,
100 Pound of *Amſterdam* makes 104 Pound of *Cologn*. And,
100 Pound of *Cologn* make 96 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Weights of Liege, *compar'd with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THe Weights of *Amſterdam* have lik wiſe the advantage of thoſe of *Liege*, about 5 *per Cent.* or little more; for,
100 Pound of *Amſterdam* makes 105¼ Pound of *Liege*. And,
100 Pound of *Liege* makes 95 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Weights of Genoa, *compar'd with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

AT *Genoa* they uſe five different ſorts of Weights in buying and ſelling of Goods.

The firſt they call *The Great Weights*, which are uſed in the Cuſtom-houſe.

The ſecond they call *Caſh-Weights*, being what they weigh the Piaſters, and other Silver Species.

The third they call *Quintaro*, which is the common Hundred, us'd for bulkiſh Goods.

The fourth they call *The Great Balance*, by which they weigh raw and unwrought Silks. And,

The fifth they call *The Small Balance*, for weighing fine Goods.

They reckon that 90⅘ *Rotoli*, Great Weight,
Or 66⅔ *Rotoli*, Caſh-Weight,
Or 100 *Rotoli*, Common Weight,
Or 144 *Pound*, Great Balance,
Or 153 *Pound*, Small Balance,
Make 100 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Weights of Leghorn, *compar'd with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

THe Pound of *Leghorn*, conſiſts of 12 Ounces, Mark Weight. They commonly ſell Goods by the Quintaro, which in ſome Caſes is reckon'd 150, in ſome 151, and in ſome Caſes 160 Pound.

And ſometimes they ſell by the Thouſand.

Wooll and Fiſh are ſold by the Quintaro, of 160 Pound.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 145 Pound of *Leghorn*. And,
100 Pound of *Leghorn* make 69 Pound of *Amsterdam*.
And you may likewise observe, That
100 Pound of *Leghorn* make 85 Pound of *Marseilles*. And,
100 Pound of *Marseilles* make 117¾ Pound of *Leghorn*.

Of the Weights of Milan, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 1 Pound 11 Ounces of *Milan*, or a little more.

And the Pound of *Milan* makes 9½ Ounces of *Amsterdam*, or a little more. So that

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 168 Pound of *Milan*. And,
100 Pound of *Milan* make 59½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Some Authors have made the difference greater; but this Account is conformable to the exactest Computation.

Of the Weights of Venice, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

AT *Venice* they use two sorts of Weights, one for Wholesale Bargains, and the other for Retail; and the difference between those Weights is very considerable. For,

100 Pound Wholesale, or Gross Weights, make 158 Pound, Retail Weights. And,
100 Pound Small, or Retail Weights, make but 63½ Pound Gross Weights.
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 166 Pound, Small Weights of *Venice*. And,
100 Pound, Small Weights of *Venice*, make 60 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

They commonly reckon that 100 Pound of *Marseilles*, makes 134 Pound, Small Weights of *Venice*.

The Mark of *Venice*, both at the Mint, and among the Goldsmiths, is reckon'd 8 Ounces, and the Ounce 144 Carrats.

And they likewise divide the Ounce into 4 Quarters, and the Quarter into 36 Carrats, 1152 of which compose the Mark.

Gold and Silver Thread is weigh'd by the Ounce of 132 Carrats, whereas the small Ounce consists only of 120; And the Carrat is compos'd of 4 Grains, for though one of those Weights be heavier than the other, they are both divided in the same manner.

Spiceries are sold by the Load of 400 Pound, small Weights.

Of

A TA[illegible]LE [illegible]the Confo[illegible]
E[illegible]

The W[illegible]	[illegible]f Paris, a[illegible]	[illegible]rabant	[illegible]ons.	R[illegible]
	of [illegible]ing almo[illegible]	or		
	of [illegible]am ; T[illegible]	Ant-		
	p[illegible] [illegible]under [illegible]	werp.		
	c[illegible]			
	For [illegible]eaſon,			
	[illegible]are C[illegible]			
	[illegible]fort.			

10	[illegible]erdar[illegible]	[illegible]o	[illegible]96 4	116
10	[illegible]verp[illegible]	[illegible]4	91 4	110
1[illegible]	[illegible]en	[illegible]4	100	120 8
1			82 12	100
			97	[illegible]7
		6	8[illegible]	[illegible]3 5
		8	[illegible]4	
		8	[illegible]0 5	114
		8	[illegible]56	[illegible]5
		[illegible]6	13 10	[illegible]9
		[illegible]7	18 5	10
			110 8	[illegible]9
			77 5	[illegible]6
			114 13	[illegible]6
		[illegible]4	69	[illegible]5
		[illegible]2	69 10	[illegible]5
			68 7	[illegible]5
			109 10	[illegible]9
		[illegible]4	101 8	[illegible]9
		[illegible]1 7	110 3	[illegible]9

[illegible]00 Pound, ſmall Weights.

Of

he Weights of Naples *and* Bergam *compared with thoſe of* Holland.

S there is little or no difference at all, between the Weights of *Naples* and *Bergam*, I have comprehended them both in Article.

00 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 169 Pound of *Naples*, *&c.* And,
00 Pound of *Naples*, *&c.* make 59 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

the Weights of Spain, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

He Arobe of *Sevil* and *Cadiz* conſiſts of 25 Pound, and 4 Arobs make the Quintal, the Pound being reckon'd of 17 nces.

But the Quintal for Iron is reckon'd at *Bilboa* and *St. Sebaſtians* 5 Pound, the Pound conſiſting of 16 Ounces.

100 Pound of *Amſt.* make { 106 Pound of *Sevil* and *Cadiz*, and 108 Pound of *Alicant*.

nd 100Pound of *Sevil* and *Cadiz* make 94½ Pound of *Amſterdam*, a little more. And,
100 Pound of *Alicant* make 92½ Pound of *Amſterdam*, or a little ore.

f the Weights of Portugal, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

He Arobe of *Portugal* conſiſts of 32 Pound, which render between 28 and 29 Pound at *Amſterdam*. And 4 Arobes make e Quintal.
100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 114½ Pound of *Lisbon*, or a litte more. And,
100 Pound of *Lisbon* make 87½ Pound of *Amſterdam*, or a little ore.

f the Weights of Conſtantinople, Smirna, Seyda, Aleppo, *and* Sicily, *compared with thoſe of* Amſterdam.

100 Rota's of *Conſtantinople* and *Smirna* make 114 Pound of *Amſterdam*.

100 Rota's or Damaſquins of *Seyda*, make 380 Pound of *Amſterdam.*

100 Rota's or Acres of *Seyda* make 486 Pound of *Amſterdam.*

100 Rota's of *Aleppo* for courſe Goods, make 455 Pound of *Amſterdam.*

100 Rota's of *Alleppo* for *Perſian* Silks, make 430 Pound of *Amſterdam*

100 Rota's of *Aleppo* for white Silks, make 440 Pound of *Amſterdam.*

100 Rotolo's of *Sicily*, make 162 Pound of *Amſterdam.*

Of the Weights of Muſcovy.

Archangel is the moſt conſiderable Port of *Muſcovy*, Situate upon the *Baltic* Sea.

The Weight they commonly uſe there, is called Poet, conſiſting of 40 Pound, which render between 32 and 33 Pound at *Amſterdam.*

Of the Weights of Siam.

THe Weight commonly uſed in *Siam*, is called Pick, and renders 125 Pound at *Amſterdam.*

Of the Weights of Batavia.

THe Weight uſed in the *Dutch-Eaſt-Indies*, is called *Catti*, and makes $1\frac{1}{5}$ Pound of *Amſterdam*

I ſhall now ſubjoyn a Table of the Conformity of Meaſures, of which I have been treating, in which may be ſeen in a Minute, what wou'd occaſion a great deal of trouble to calculate. But here I muſt take Occaſion to acquaint the Reader, that for avoiding Fractions that cannot be conſiderable in treating of heavy Weighis. I have paſt over ſome ſmall differences, not thinking itworth my while to make any odds for a few Ounces or Grains, in ſpeaking of ſo great Quantities.

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A general treatise of the Reduction of the Exchanges ... of most Places in Europe

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